

NOTES ON THE BUPRESTIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF
EAST AFRICA.⁽¹⁾

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This study of the *Buprestidae* of Kenya Colony and other parts of East Africa has been made possible through the kindness of Mr. A. F. J. Gedyé, of the Coryndon Memorial Museum, Nairobi, who has submitted to me a great number of interesting species. I wish to thank the authorities of the Coryndon Museum for allowing the types of new species described to be retained by the Paris Museum. It is not my intention to give a complete list of the *Buprestidae* of Kenya Colony, etc., as many more still remain to be discovered. The present work is only a contribution to the study of this fauna pending the acquisition of further material when it may be possible to compile a complete catalogue.

This paper is the second written by me concerning the *Buprestidae* of Kenya Colony. The first was recently published in "Mission de l'Omo, Zoologie, V" (Mem. Museum Nat. Hist., N.T. IX, p. 273).

LIST OF SPECIES.

1. ***Sternocera castanea druryi***, Waterh.
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., XIV, 1904, p. 247.
(Type Locality: Upper Nile, Sudan.)
Kenya Colony: Ferguson Gulf, Lake Rudolf (D. R. Buxton).
2. ***Sternocera castanea irregularis***, Latr.
Voy. Caillaud, IV, 1923, 276, p. 4, pl. 1, f. 1.
(Type Locality: Nubia.)
Kenya Colony: Ferguson Gulf, Lake Rudolf (D. R. Buxton).

⁽¹⁾ Mon. Théry has written his manuscript in English and it has been sent to me with the request that I make any necessary alterations. In so doing I have found it advisable to rewrite certain passages and sometimes to substitute certain words. I have endeavoured to cause no alteration in the author's original meaning.—A. F. J. GEDYÉ.

3. **Amblysterna natalensis johnstoni**, Waterh.

Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1885, p. 123, pl. 15, f. 4.

(Type Locality: Kilimanjaro.)

Kenya Colony: Rabai, Nov.-Dec., 1933. A green variety with the apex of the elytra blue (Dr. van Someren).

4. **Amblysterna semi-impressa**, Fairm.

C.R. Soc. Ent. Belg. (1891), p. 279.

(Type Locality: Between Somaliland and Masailand.)

Kenya Colony: Thika (A. F. J. Gedyé) Hola, Tana River (MacArthur) Lower Tana-Sabaki (Turner-MacArthur).

5. **Paracastalia ornatipennis**, Kerr.

Mon. Bup. T.I., 1905, p. 412, pl. 74, f. 5.

(Type Locality: Lindi, Zambezi, Zanzibar.)

Kenya Colony: Sokoke (H. J. A. Turner) Lamu I. (H. J. A. Turner).

6. **Acmaeodera keniensis**, n.sp. (Plate 10. Fig. 1.)

Length: 10 mm. Width: 1.8 mm. Male. Elongate, sub-parallel at middle, feebly depressed. Forehead, pronotum and elytra clothed with rather long, semi-erect pubescence, brown in the middle and white on the sides. Entirely black with small rounded yellow spots regularly disposed. One small spot in each posterior angle of the pronotum and a similar one in the middle of the base; each elytron bearing twelve small spots symmetrically disposed; clothed below with greyish pubescence. Head feebly convex, punctuation umbilicate, regularly disposed. Epistoma very oblique in the front, largely sinuate, lateral branches prolonged to the middle of the inferior margin of the eyes and forming a wrinkle where the first antennal joint arises. Eyes feebly projecting, rather large, irregularly oval. Forehead a little broader than long; sides a little divergent towards the vertex.

Antennae medium-sized, the third joint slightly longer than the second and the fourth. Pronotum one and three-fourths as wide as long, the anterior margin rather strongly and regularly projecting, widest at middle; sides strongly, and regularly arcuate, marginal carina entire, feebly arcuate, with the anterior angles slightly acute and rounded at apex; posterior angles very obtuse; feebly impressed at apex. Base nearly truncate. Surface rather finely, regularly, densely, and feebly punctate at middle. Pronotum becoming wrinkled at the sides, the wrinkles nearly superficial and parallel to the lateral margins. Middle of the disc indistinctly and longitudinally impressed, with a depression at each side close to the base, not

far from the angles. Elytra nearly as wide as pronotum at base, shoulders thick, sides slightly and arcuately constricted from the shoulders to the posterior third, arcuately attenuate apically, tips conjointly rounded and finely denticulate. Lateral margin rather widely and angularly emarginate behind the shoulders. Surface very deeply punctato-striate, intervals large, very convex, indistinctly punctate. Legs short, very pubescent, tibia straight, anterior ones a little enlarged at apex. Tarsi short, claws strongly dentate. The female differs from the male in having the anterior margin of the pronotum less prominent.

Kenya Colony: Meru (Butler) Jan., 1936. Described from two examples (male and female) holotype and allotype collected in the same locality and from paratypes (one male and three females) submitted by the Imperial Institute of Entomology.

7. ***Acmaeodera argentosa*, n.sp.** (Plate 10. Fig. 2.)

Male. Length: 6.4 mm. Width: 2.1 mm. Form rather elongate, strongly convex, subcylindrical, moderately attenuate posteriorly, regularly declivous behind and above, and nearly straight below, when viewed in profile aeneous above, elytra with the posterior quarter yellow with some brownish spots, three anterior quarters aeneous, studded with bronze, silvery and bluish spots, sides with some yellow spots along the lateral margins. Pubescence sparse above, white below.

Head feebly convex, vertex narrowly and longitudinally grooved; surface poorly and sparsely punctate, punctures umbilicate; pubescence rather long, white and erect, intervals between the punctures smooth. Epistoma broadly and feebly emarginate in front, with the lateral lobes large. Antennae serrate from the fifth joint. Pronotum one and two-fifths as wide as long, distinctly narrower in front than behind, widest at middle; anterior margin feebly bisinuate and distinctly angulate at middle; sides sub-regularly arcuate, with a lateral sharp, very slightly sinuous carina; anterior angles rounded, posterior ones obtuse, base transversely truncate with three basal impressions, the median rather obsolete, those at each side large and very deep. Disc uneven, surface very densely and regularly punctuated, the punctures alveolar and becoming more coarse towards the sides; pubescence sparse and rather long. Elytra very convex, less wide than pronotum at middle, feebly divergent from shoulders to the apical third; arcuately attenuate to the tips which are conjointly and rather narrowly rounded; the lateral margins sharply and feebly serrate, the teeth irregular and widely separate; humeri strongly developed; surface striato-punctate, the striae quite obsolete on the first half, then strongly impressed. First half nearly equally

punctate; third, fifth, and seventh intervals more elevated posteriorly, the seventh finely serrate, very salient and overhanging the lateral margin. The intervals serially punctate posteriorly, the punctures large, less distinct at apex, the first and third intervals only irregularly punctate; from the punctures arise little semi-erect hairs, distinguishable only on the sides and along the suture. Humeral angles of the elytra projecting forward; lateral margins roundly emarginate behind the shoulders. Abdomen sparsely punctate, clothed with rather long, semi-erect cinereous hairs; intervals between the punctures smooth; last segment rounded at apex and transversely impressed. Prosternum coarsely punctate, the punctures umbilicate, apex of the prosternal process large and feebly trilobate.

Kenya Colony: Makuyu. Described from a single male (type) collected by Mr. C. D. Knight in May, 1937, and submitted by the Imperial Institute of Entomology.

The female differs from the male by its stronger form, the blue spots less distinct, the silvery spots more visible. Length: 8.25 mm. Width: 2.75 mm.

Allotype Locality: Kenya Colony: Junction of the Rivers Tana and Thika. A single specimen collected by Mon. G. Babault in May, 1915, and submitted by the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

8. ***Aemasodera soudana***, Mars.

Ann. Soc. Ent., France, 1867, p. 49.

(Type Locality: Sudan.)

Kenya Colony: Naivasha, 1935 (H. J. A. Turner). A single specimen identified by comparison with a specimen from Thomson's collection.

9. ***Aemasodera turneri***, n.sp. (Plate 10. Fig. 3.)

Length: 6 mm. Width: 2.25 mm. Elongate, subcylindrical, strongly declivous towards the sides, regularly rounded posteriorly above, when viewed in profile. Head and pronotum black with a feeble aeneous tinge. Elytra black with yellow marking as follows: the base black, the two first basal thirds marbled with numerous little yellow spots, the last third almost entirely yellow on the intervals with the striae of a more brownish colour. Underside black.

Head nearly flat, with a very obsolete depression in front; interocular area scarcely wider than long with the sides subparallel; surface feebly pubescent, densely and coarsely punctate, the punctures larger in front than at the vertex, from the centre of each puncture arises an erect, inconspicuous white hair. Epistoma below the front and separated from it by a large

groove, broadly and feebly emarginate. Eyes large, subelliptic, moderately salient; antennae strong, serrate from the fourth joint, joints sub-equal except the first which is longer than the next three. Pronotum one and a half times as wide as long, widest at middle when viewed perpendicularly, one and four-fifths times as wide as long, narrower in front than at base, anterior margin broadly rounded at middle. Sides arcuately rounded; base feebly sinuous; posterior angles notched; lateral margins distinctly crenate from the middle to the edge of the notch. Surface with an obsolete depression before the scutellar region, and an oblique longitudinal one at each side; a short distance from the posterior angles, in those depressions close to the base are also round deep pits. Surface densely and very coarsely sculptured with a smooth longitudinal area at the middle, from which arise some ridges, more or less distinct, in the shape of a trefoil leaf, the rest of disc covered by large alveolar punctures more or less intermixed with wrinkles. Elytra two and a fifth times as long as wide, slightly less narrow at base than pronotum, sides slightly sinuate from humeri to behind the middle, slightly enlarged at the posterior third, then arcuately attenuate to the tips which are rather narrowly and conjointly rounded. Lateral margins moderately serrate behind; humeri strongly developed, surface of disc apparently waxy and translucent on the yellow spots. Striae strongly impressed posteriorly, with intervals flat at first and slightly grooved at apex. Punctures very coarse anteriorly becoming obsolete behind; alternate intervals stronger than the others. Fourth interval overhanging the following and the last but one more elevated than the others and concealing the lateral margin. Two external intervals distinctly serrate. Underside covered with large umbilicate punctures less distinct on the abdomen from which arise short white hairs. Posterior margin of the posterior coxa toothed at the inner edge of the femoral emargination. The female differs from the male by the antennae being less robust and the body less narrow.

Kenya Colony: Sokoke Forest.

Paratype Locality: Kenya, Lower Tana. Described from specimens collected at the type locality by Mr. A. Turner in July, 1932; allotype and paratype collected by Dr. van Someren at Ngong, Kenya.

This species is allied to *Acmaeodera ruficauda*, De Geer from Cape Colony, but can be separated by its pronotum not being entirely wrinkled; from *A. costulata*, Kerr. from the same region by the presence of punctures on elytral intervals; from *A. apiceflava*, Obb. from Natal by the presence of shining, serially placed hairs on the elytra.

10. *Aemaecodera kaimosiana*, n.sp. (Plate 10. Fig. 4.)

Length: 5.9 mm. Width: 2.25 mm. Subcylindrical, slightly and regularly declivous posteriorly when viewed in profile. Entirely brownish black, elytra bearing some reddish spots; elytral intervals with a single row of widely separated punctures, from each of which arises a short erect, inconspicuous white hair.

Head narrower than two-thirds of the breadth of the pronotum, nearly as wide as long in front, clothed with white erect pubescence, coarsely reticulate and slightly depressed. Epistoma wide, emarginate in front, bordered anteriorly with a slight ledge. Antennae rather short, serrate from the fifth joint, the first joint elongate, the next three nearly globular. Eyes slightly projecting, converging slightly at the top, regularly oval. Pronotum twice as wide as long, widest at middle; sides very arcuately rounded with the marginal carina strong, straight, entire, anterior margin slightly bisinuate with a wide median lobe strongly projecting. Base nearly straight. Surface very uneven without distinct punctures, with a longitudinal carina enlarged in the middle, shortened in front, from which arise some transverse wrinkles, with a broad, deep, rounded impression at the middle of the base, and on each side, a similar one, more longitudinal, flat at the base, longer than the first and joining the middle of the pronotum. Rest of disc covered with irregularly arranged strong wrinkles. Elytra a little less than two and a half times as long as wide, widest behind the posterior third, distinctly less wide than pronotum. Humeral angles projecting in front; humeri feebly developed; sides nearly parallel from the shoulders to the apical third, strongly arcuately acuminate to the tips, which are conjointly arcuately rounded with the lateral margins sharply serrate from the posterior third to the apex. Surface striato-punctate, the striae strongly impressed on the disc with the punctures more distinct towards the base and the sides. Intervals serially and feebly punctured, becoming grooved behind the middle. The last but one interval (marginal one not included) very salient, overhanging the lateral margin, and equally serrate. Underside black, sparsely pubescent, shining. The punctures of the prothoracic and metathoracic episterna umbilicate. Abdomen beneath rather distinctly punctate on the basal sternites, the punctures becoming obsolete toward the apex. Prosternum convex, coarsely punctate with a short lobe in front, separated from the prosternum by a deep furrow. Anterior tibiae carinate. Last abdominal segment concave, rounded at apex.

Kenya Colony: Kaimosi, March-April, 1932 (H. J. A. Turner).

This species is allied to *A. ruficauda*, De Geer.

11. ***Acmaeodera subprasina*, Mars. (*ancilla*, Har)**

Ann. Soc. Ent., France, 1867, p. 54.

(Type Locality: Abyssinia, White Nile.)

Kenya Colony: Nairobi, Naivasha, Ol Donyo Sabuk (A. F. J. Gedye); Kaimosi, Kakamega (H. J. A. Turner); Ngong (van Someren), etc.

12. ***Paracmaeodera posticalis*, C. & G.⁽¹⁾**

Mon. Bup., 1, 1836, p. 28, pl. 8, f. 47 (female).

This very variable species was described from Senegal. According to the authors the abdomen is aeneous, but in all the specimens that I have seen the abdomen is black. Waterhouse stated (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 7, Vol. XIX, 1904, p. 260) that he had examined the type of *A. posticalis* and considered it an extreme variety of *A. viridis*, Kerr. in which the abdomen is always black. The specimen captured at Makindu in December, 1933, by Mr. MacArthur seems to be a variety of *A. posticalis*, C.G. The male is blackish at the middle with the sides golden green above; black below. The female is green with the apex blue above.

13. ***Paracmaeodera puella*, Boh.**

K. Oefv. Akad. Forh., 1860, p. 19.

This species described from Lake N'Gami is not a simple variety of *A. posticalis* but a valid species. It differs from the latter in having the apical denticulation of the elytra strongly developed with the teeth widely apart and pointed; the elytra less arcuately rounded when viewed in profile, the back part of the body markedly acuminate.

Kenya Colony: Kibwezi, December, 1929 (van Someren). Three specimens.

14. ***Paracmaeodera jeanneli*, Kerr.**

Vol. Alluaud et Jeannel, VI, 1914, p. 251, pl. 4, f. 2.

Described from a single male captured at New Moshi by Alluaud and Jeannel in April, 1912. Mr. MacArthur has discovered the female at Arusha in March, 1933. The female is dark green above and black below.

⁽¹⁾ The sub-genus *Paracmaeodera* differs from *Acmaeodera* in having the pronotum largely and deeply grooved, frequent sexual dimorphism, the colouration always metallic and rarely black, the body without metallic spots, elytra always grooved with elevated interstices, and the apex of the elytra sharply serrate.

15. ***Ptychomus foudrasi franchettii***, Thèry.
 Boll. Soc. Entom., Ital., LXIII, 1931, p. 104.
 (Type Locality: Dancalie, Djibouti.)
 Differs from the type of *P. foudrasi*, Sol. by its larger shape and its green pronotum.
Kenya Colony: Soko Forest (H. J. A. Turner).
16. ***Ptychomus foudrasi inornatus***, Thèry.
 loc. cit., 1931, p. 104.
 (Type Locality: Abyssinia.)
Kenya Colony: Tsavo, November 1936 (MacArthur). One specimen. Differs from typical *A. foudrasi* in being a small brownish form with purple reflections and without coloured stripes.
17. ***Steraspis lesnei***, Kerr.
 Mon. Bup., III, 1908, p. 153.
 (Type Locality: Upper Sangha.)
Kenya Colony: Kitale (van Someren); Nairobi (A. F. J. Gedye). Two specimens.
- The species of the genus *Steraspis* are very difficult to determine because of their extreme variability. Names have been created according to the colour, puncturation, or slight variations in the form or size, which characters have no specific value. Some variations are met with in all species, the upper part being now green, now bronze coloured, or green with red-edged elytra. The underside may be either dark blue as in the case of *S. amplipennis cyanipes*, Thoms., or green as in *S. amplipennis Goryi*, Thoms. The species sent by Mr. Gedye shows no appreciable difference from *S. lesnei*, Kerr., being also very similar to the same author's *S. lemoulti*. Both species seem to me to show no specific difference to *S. hyenea*, Thoms., from Mozambique. I am of opinion that the *S. calida*, Har., to which Kerremans has called attention as coming from Uganda (Alluaud and Jeannel's expedition) must belong to the same species. According to that author we are to believe that the special home of *Steraspis calida* is Eastern Africa, the centre of its habitat being Uganda. Personally I have seen no genuine *S. calida* except those from the Congo and Angola. Von Harold, when describing his species, gives "inner country" (Pogge) which locality calls for an explanation. Pogge was an explorer in Angola whose scientific collections were studied by von Harold and the phrase "inner country" was often applied to those specimens for which no particular locality had been specified.

18. ***Pygichaeta semigranosa villosiventris*, Fairm.**

C.R. Soc. Ent., Belg., XXVIII, 1884, p. 72.

(Type Locality: Somalia.)

This sub-species differs from the type in having the whole underside clothed with long erect pubescence; the secondary costae of the elytra are frequently sub-equal to the primary.

Kenya Colony: Kitale, XII, 1932 (van Someren); Osiri, N Kavirondo, VI, 1934 (Turner); Ngong, VII, 1934 (van Someren).

Uganda: Chua, XI, 1934 (D. R. Buxton).

19. ***Agelia lordi*, Walk.**

List. Col. coll. by J. K. Lord, 1871, p. 13.

(Type Locality: Herkeko.)

Two specimens have been submitted, labelled "Abyssinia."

20. ***Agelia placida*, Gerts.**

Jahrb. Wiss Hamburg, 1884, p. 52.

(Type locality: Kleine Aruscha.)

Kenya Colony: Lower Tana-Sabaki (Turner, 1932); Mason-galeni (MacArthur, 3, 1935); Simba (MacArthur, 10, 1934); Muguu (MacArthur, 8, 1934); Tsavo (MacArthur, 10, 1934).

Tanganyika Territory: Arusha (MacArthur, 3, 1934).

21. ***Agelia smythi*, n.sp. (Plate 10. Fig. 5.)**

Length: 27 mm. Width: 9.5 mm. (Male.) Elongate, with sides almost parallel; entirely black except for four ivory coloured spots on the elytra.

Head slightly impressed, coarsely punctate, the epistoma and front slightly concave; eyes somewhat convergent on the vertex; antennae with the second joint broader than long, the third angulate, about three times as long as the second, the following broadly lobate and acute at apex. Pronotum broader than long, broadest slightly above the base, fairly evenly rounded at the sides and slightly contracted before the posterior angles, the latter slightly obtuse with the apex blunt; the base broadly bisinuate, median lobe rounded, disc depressed and coarsely punctate, the puncturation somewhat irregular, leaving anastomosing, smooth raised areas. Elytra a little wider at the shoulders than the pronotum, the sides straight for more than half their length, then arcuately narrowed to the apex where they are conjointly rounded, obscurely denticulate, with a small sutural spine; laterally they are marginate for four-fifths of their length, but without a distinct sutural border; the disc bears traces of costae and is irregularly rather sparsely but doubly punctate on the anterior half, fine punctures being intermingled with larger, with longitudinal lines of large punctures on the

black area between the two spots; on the posterior half the puncturation is more dense, stronger and more even. The anterior spot is separated from the base by a fine dark border; it does not touch the suture and is oblique behind; the second spots, situated behind the middle, are contiguous and are bounded by a curved line in front and by two curved lines separated by the suture behind. Prosternum finely bordered in front, the intercoxal process flat, trilobed at apex and clothed with long pubescence; the whole underside very finely punctured, the fifth sternite deeply emarginate at apex, revealing a supplementary yellow sternite, bimarginate beyond which appears a small concave plate without longitudinal carinae.

Kenya Colony: Wateita Hills, Kedai [C. Montague Smyth (type)] a single specimen; Tsavo (C. G. MacArthur). One specimen.

The female differs from the male in having the last abdominal sternite less deeply emarginate revealing only a small anal plate, in the prosternal process being not glabrous, etc.

Allied to *A. peteli*, Gory, and *A. obtusicollis*, Fairm. It is narrower and more elongate than the former, less oval, and lacks the metallic spots, the pronotum is less transverse and has its greatest width before the base instead of completely basal, also the pair of large discal foveae of *peteli* are scarcely indicated; the shape of the elytral spots is different and the last abdominal sternite of the female is quite distinctly emarginate, while it is scarcely so in *A. peteli*. From *A. obtusicollis* it differs by its smaller size, the shape of the pronotum, which in the latter species is sinuate before the posterior angles which are truncate. It differs further in the rounded shoulders without angular lobe, by the anterior spot approaching and almost touching the base, and the presence of traces of costae on the elytra. Finally in *A. obtusicollis* female the lobe of the dentate joints of the antennae is longer and rounded at the apex.

22. *Iridotaenia somereni*, n.sp. (Plate 10. Fig. 6.)

Length: 22 mm. Width: 6.2 mm. Narrow, elongate, shining, dark green bronze, with a large furrow at the sides of the pronotum, continued on the elytra, where it is more distinct and continued to apex; the base of the furrow very finely punctate and clothed with very fine, inconspicuous, russet pubescence. Cyaneous green beneath.

Head deeply sunk between the eyes; vertex finely and sparsely punctured, nearly smooth and feebly pubescent in front. Epistoma ending in a point at each side; subangularly and rather deeply emarginate. Labrum deeply emarginate and

covered with long hairs. Mandibles pubescent. Antennal cavities large, triangular; forehead narrow, constricted at the top. Eyes very large and globular. Antennae long, not reaching to the base of the pronotum. Pronotum subtrapezoidal, less than one and a half times as broad as long, bisinuate anteriorly, straightly narrowed from the base to the anterior fifth where it is slightly angular, then gradually constricted to the apex. Surface smooth, rather strongly and irregularly punctured with on each side, a large aureate furrow, smooth in the base, situated at a short distance from the margin and posterior angle, and reaching the level of the anterior third. Scutellum small, longitudinally furrowed, enlarged posteriorly. Elytra angular to the shoulders, a little wider than the pronotum at base, feebly sinuate laterally to after the middle, then lengthily and arcuately attenuate to the apex where they are separately rounded with a small tooth at the sutural angle; lateral margin acutely serrate posteriorly, the teeth widely apart except at the apex where they are very small and close. Disc without striae, coarsely and linearly punctate with the intervals very coarsely and irregularly punctate, some being reticulate. Outside of the lateral furrow, along the posterior half of the elytra, there exists a small, fairly distinct lateral carina; the interval between the carina and the furrow uniserially punctured, and the interval between the carina and the lateral margin coarsely punctured. Prosternal process carinate, nearly smooth, trilobate at apex. Intercostal process of the first abdominal segment impressed. Last segment widely and angularly emarginate (male).

Kenya Colony: Rabai. A single specimen collected by Dr. van Someren (November-December, 1933).

This species is particularly interesting because of its likeness to the Indian species of the same genus with which it is closely allied. It differs entirely from all the African species identified at the present day. A second African species of the genus *Iridotaenia*, *I. camerunica*, Thery, is very similar to *I. cupreovaria*, Waterh., from the Andaman Islands. These species show the former union of the two continents.

23. ***Evides triangularis***, Thoms.

Typ. Bup., 1878, p. 24.

(Type Locality: Zanzibar.)

Kenya Colony: Voi (MacArthur, November, 1936); Sokoke (Turner, July, 1932).

24. ***Psiloptera (Lampetis) macarthuri***, n.sp. (Plate 11. Fig. 7.)

Length: 19 mm. Width: 6.3 mm. Uniformly aeneous above with the punctures of a reddish cupreous colour. Cyaneous

beneath, the three intermediate segments of the abdomen ornamented at each side with a small, smooth, rounded steel blue area, the fifth segment with two similar elongate areas in the middle. Tarsi aeneous with greenish reflections.

Head coarsely punctate with irregular tubercles on the front. Epistoma angularly and feebly emarginate. Eyes large, sub-elliptic, somewhat converging to the top. Antennal cavities large, rounded, the upper edge well marked and salient. Antennae not reaching to the level of the middle of the pronotum, first joint short, a little longer than the fourth, the second cylindrical, as long as broad, the third a little longer than the second and a little less than the fourth, the following lobate. Pronotum widest at base, much wider at base than at apex, feebly bisinuate in front and bordered by a coarsely and irregularly punctate furrow, interrupted in the middle. Anterior angles quite rounded. Sides nearly parallel to the middle, then obliquely narrowed to the anterior angles; posterior angles protruding. Sides margined by a straight, oblique, smooth carina disappearing long before the middle of the length, this carina invisible when viewed from above. Base widely bisinuate. Surface rather regularly convex, depressed behind, with two small oblique lines in front of the scutellum; very sparsely and very irregularly punctate, with some smooth areas nearer together laterally than those in the middle. Scutellum very small. Elytra scarcely wider than the pronotum at base, humeral callosities entirely effaced; sides straightly attenuate to the apical third, then more arcuately narrowed to the tips which are obliquely truncate, without teeth. Disc deeply striate, the striae not distinctly punctate on the middle, but more so on the sides where the punctures are coarse, irregular and superficial. Elytral intervals convex, smooth or almost smooth, interrupted by numerous small rounded depressions, irregularly dispersed and finely punctate in the bottom. Prosternum feebly convex with the anterior margins nearly straight, prosternal process smooth, shining, surrounded by a deep, pubescent, marginal groove. Posterior margins of the posterior coxae obtusely dentate. First abdominal segment longitudinally furrowed between two rounded pads, the furrow continued on all the following segments, but less distinct on the two last, sides of the segments narrowly clothed with lengthy, recumbent hairs, last segment truncate at apex. Legs robust. Tarsi depressed, progressively enlarged. The female differs from the male in being larger and more robust, the shape is less cylindrical, the antennae shorter and narrower, the prosternal process without pubescence in the groove, the last abdominal segment rounded at apex, the smooth abdominal areas less distinctly rounded.

Two specimens of this species were collected at Kilamafeza by MacArthur during February, 1935.

This species can be easily distinguished from other African species of *Lampetis* by the abdominal furrow being entire, and by the steel blue abdominal areas which resemble those found in *Damarsila*.

25. **Psiloptera (Damarsila) stuhlmanni**, Kolbe.

Stuhl. Ost. Afrika, pt. 4, 1897, p. 202, f. 20.

(Type Locality: Mpapwa.)

Kenya Colony: Osiri, N. Kavirondo, June, 1934 (H. J. A. Turner.)

The type is described as follows: "Oberseits metallisch grün mit kupferglänzenden oder purpurfarbigen Feldchen." The specimen examined is entirely bright bronze in colour, cupreous beneath.

26. **Psiloptera (Damarsila) calamitosa**, Fahr.

Ins. Caffrariae, I, 1851, p. 315.

(Type Locality: Gariep superior.)

Kenya Colony: Ngong (van Someren, April-July, 1934); Sambu (MacArthur, March, 1934).

27. **Psiloptera (Damarsila) foveicollis gedyel**, Thery.

Bull. Soc. Sc. Nat. Maroc, 1931, p. 35.

(Type Locality: Mukaa, Kenya, in B.M. coll.)

Characterised by the absence of a finely punctate furrow on the sides of the elytra.

Kenya Colony: Homa, South Kavirondo (H. J. A. Turner, November-December, 1934).

A single specimen of an entirely red cupreous colour with the underside brightly shining.

28. **Psiloptera (Damarsila) lethalis oreotropa**, Obb.

Casopis, 1927, p. 126.

(Type Locality: Mount Kenya.)

Kenya Colony: Makindu (MacArthur, April, 1933).

29. **Sphenoptera (Strobilodera) macarthuri**, n.sp.

(Plate 11. Fig. 8.)

Length: 19 mm. Width: 6.75 mm. Dark aneneous above, the bottom of the impressions cupreous. Head and pronotum more blackish. Cupreous beneath with the first four abdominal segments ornamented near the lateral margin with steel-blue, round tubercles. Antennae black from the second joint. Head finely punctate, forehead ornamented with four steel-blue

tubercles situated in a square, of which the two anterior are subdivided into two. Carina of the antennal cavities strong and reaching the lateral angles of the epistoma. Interocular area broader than long, scarcely wider at the top than at the base. Antennae reaching the middle of the length of the pronotum, serrate from the fourth joint, second joint short, as broad as long, third joint nearly twice as long as the second, fourth joint a little longer than the third. Pronotum one and a third times as broad as long, nearly straight and delicately bordered in front, sides very feebly arcuate; base slightly sinuate each side of the scutellum. Median lobe wide, very slightly projecting and subtruncate. Sides bordered by a robust very straight elevation, entirely visible when viewed from above. Anterior angles slightly projecting; posterior ones acute. Middle of the disc with longitudinal tubercle, enlarged at middle and surrounded by fine puncturation, at each side; closer to the edge than the middle there is an arcuate superficial furrow, the bottom of which is more finely punctate and cupreous. Lateral carina surmounted by a rather narrow deep, pubescent furrow, the pubescence intermixed with white hairs. Bottom of the disc very rugosely punctate and vermiculate. Scutellum twice as broad as long, rounded at sides. Elytra as large at the base as the pronotum, slightly rounded at shoulders, strongly enlarged and widest behind the humeri, then nearly gradually narrowed to the tips which are separately truncate and briefly but distinctly tridentate. Epipleural carina entirely distinct when viewed from above. Surface with eight elevated rounded costae (scutellar one excluded), scutellar costae joining the sutural one at the anterior quarter of the length, four following and the eighth entire or nearly so, fifth and sixth shortened posteriorly. Interval between the seventh and eighth costa twice as wide as the intervals between the others, finely punctate and pubescent, the pubescence intermixed with white efflorescence; intervals between the other costae uniserially punctate. Eighth costa very much thicker than the others. Prosternum convex, finely punctate, prosternal process feebly enlarged behind the posterior coxae, slightly trilobate and rounded at apex. Posterior coxae armed with a small acute tooth, close to the internal angle which is itself acutely toothed. Abdomen very finely punctate, slightly pubescent; sides of the first four sternites ornamented with rounded steel-blue shining tubercles. Last sternite sub-truncate. Anterior tibiae straight, intermediate bluntly curved at the apical third, enlarged at top; posterior tibiae straight, emarginate along the apical internal third, armed with an obtuse spur (male).

Kenya Colony: Makindu (MacArthur, December, 1933). Two specimens.

This species distinctly belongs to the sub-genus *Strobilodera*, Fairm., and closely resembles the facies of the two already known species, *S. plagifera*, Fairm., from Mogadiscio and *S. gastonis*, Thery, from Lindi, but differs by its pronotum being without oculiform tubercles as in some species of the sub-genus *Damarsila*.

30. **Gedyella** sub-gen. nov.

Gedyella can be distinguished from the genus *Sphenoptera* by four very elevated rounded costae on the disc of each elytron (sutural and scutellar costae excluded) and by the presence of four rounded smooth tubercles at each side of the abdomen, similar to those of some species of the sub-genus *Damarsila*. The facies of *Gedyella* is very characteristic.

30a. **Gedyella decemcostata**, n.sp. (Plate 11. Fig. 9.)

Length: 16 mm. Width: 5.5 mm. Blackish aeneous with bluish tinges above, the punctures of the pronotum cupreous; underside entirely light cupreous with four steel-blue rounded tubercles at each side of the abdomen; tarsi blue; antennae black.

Head coarsely punctate, with two oblique tubercles in the middle of the front. Carinae of the antennal cavities feebly projecting; interocular area broader than long, with sides parallel. Eyes regularly elliptic, slightly projecting. Antennae short not reaching the middle of the length of the pronotum; serrate from the fourth joint, second joint short, as broad as long, third joint twice as long as the second, fourth as long as the third and longer than the following. Pronotum a little more than one and a half times as broad as long, very narrowed anteriorly, nearly straight and very delicately bordered in front; sides arcuately rounded and bordered along five-sixths of their length by a straight carina invisible from above. Base scarcely bisinuate, posterior angles acute and a little projecting behind. Disc feebly depressed at middle and indistinctly furrowed, irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming coarser at middle and towards the lateral edge. Scutellum smooth, three times as broad as long, with lateral angles acute. Elytra a little wider at shoulders than pronotum at base, widest at shoulders, then narrowed to the tips which are strongly tridentate. Epipleural carina entire, visible from above, forming a furrow along the anterior half. Disc of each elytron with four very large, elevated, rounded costae (scutellar ones excluded). Sutural costa entire, enlarged at base; scutellar costae very short; first costa entire and irregular at apex; second entire united at apex with the first, third shortened behind; fourth entire. Intervals between costae flat and smooth bordered at each side by a line

of punctures. Prosternum broad, flat, finely punctate, feebly enlarged and rounded at apex. Internal angle of posterior coxae dentate. Abdomen feebly sculptured and slightly hairy, last sternite rounded at apex; pleural margin very narrow. Tibiae straight, tarsi slightly elongate (female).

Kenya Colony: Kilio (MacArthur), November, 1934. A single specimen.

31. **Sphenoptera (Hoplístura) minuta**, n.sp.

(Plate 11. Fig. 10.)

Length: 6 mm. Width: 2 mm. Length of head: 1.8. Pronotum: 1.9. At shoulders: 2 mm. Narrow, elongate, very shining, entirely aeneous. Antennae black from the third joint; underside slightly pubescent.

Head very large, nearly as large as the elytra at the humeri; rather strongly punctate, without median tubercles. Interocular area a third broader than long. Carinae of the antennal cavities oblique, projecting, separated in front. Eyes regularly elliptic, rather small, projecting laterally, scarcely less wide than the pronotum. Antennae very little longer than the middle of the length of the pronotum, serrate from the fourth joint; second joint sub-globular, thick, scarcely longer than broad; third joint slender and one and a half times longer than the second, equal to the fourth. Pronotum scarcely wider before than behind, a little more than one and a sixth as broad as long; bisinuate and bordered in front, with a wide, rounded, median lobe. Anterior angles very feebly projecting; sides nearly parallel, bordered along three-fourths of their length by a straight delicate ridge; posterior angles slightly acute and feebly projecting behind; base distinctly bisinuate, with the median lobe fully emarginate. Disc regularly convex, puncturation umbilicate and intermingled with some simple punctures; the puncturation becoming more acen-
tuated towards the sides. Scutellum large, delicately punctate, shining, convex, cordiform, slightly broader than long. Elytra two and a half times as long as the width of both; widest at shoulders; gradually narrowed to tips which are separately and very distinctly tridentate. Epipleural carina shortened from four-fifths of its length; suture elevated behind. Disc rather convex, without distinct impressions at the base; humeral callosities feebly prominent; second and third intervals projecting at apex; sides limited behind by a narrow furrow, close to the epipleural carina. Surface punctate-striate, the three first striae only, distinctly indicated. Underside feebly hairy. Chin wide, short, sub-rounded in front. Prosternum bordered by a small ridge; prosternal process feebly convex, very sparsely punctate, limited at each side by a fine stria, interrupted by some large punctures,

nearly obsolete at the apex. Metasternum feebly furrowed, middle of the posterior edge armed with two acute teeth projecting between the posterior coxae. Posterior coxae broad, sinuous posteriorly, armed with a strong very acute tooth; posterior angles of the segments rectangular, anterior angles without smooth shining tubercles; last segment sub-truncate and very irregularly denticulate, pleural edge rounded and delicately striate. Anterior tibiae feebly arcuate; intermediate and posterior tibiae slightly sinuate along the internal apical third, armed with an obtuse spur; posterior tarsi a fifth less long than the tibiae (male).

Kenya Colony: Lamu Island (H. J. A. Turner, April-May, 1916). Three specimens.

This species is closely allied to *Sphenoptera gossypii*, Cotes, from East India and the Sudan but differs by the carinae of the antennal cavities not joining in front, the head less broad, etc.

32. *Sphenoptera (Hoplistura) neglecta*, Klug.

Erm. Reis um die Erde, 1835, p. 30.

(Type Locality: Senegal.)

Kenya Colony: Rabai (van Someren, May, 1928); Lower Tana-Sabaki (Turner and MacArthur, May, 1932); Nairobi (Gedye, August, 1932).

Very common from Senegal to East Africa.

33. *Sphenoptera (Hoplistura) ardens*, Kl.

Symb. phys. No. 32, pl. III, f. 6.

(Type Locality: Arabia felix.)

Kenya Colony: Thua River (MacArthur, November, 1933). A single specimen.

34. *Sphenoptera (Hoplistura) fischeri*, Kerr.

Mon. Bup., T. IV, 1913, p. 496.

(Type Locality: German West Africa.)

Kenya Colony: Lower Tana-Sabaki (Turner and MacArthur, April-May, 1932). A single specimen.

35. *Sphenoptera (Hoplistura) decorsei*, Kerr.

Mon. Bup., T. VI, 1913, p. 543.

(Type Locality: Harar teste Thery nec. Bouchari. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1937, p. 218.)

Kenya Colony: Nyando, S. Kavirondo (Opiko, April, 1935). A single specimen.

36. **Sphenoptera (Hoplistura) obesa tanaensis**, n.sp.

(Plate 11. Fig. 11.)

Prior to the last war I compared this specimen with Thomson's type of *obesa* at the Paris Museum and recognised that it was different; unfortunately it is impossible to see this type to-day and I am unable to indicate the difference between the two forms. I shall, therefore, only give a simple description of the new sub-species without any comparison.

Length: 14.9 mm. Width: 5.5 mm. Thick, widest at shoulders, purplish black above, punctures more or less cupreous; underside steel-blue with punctures cupreous.

Head rugosely punctate, with some irregular tubercles transversely disposed between the eyes. Interocular area very much broader than long, parallel at sides; carina of the antennal cavities strongly marked. Eyes narrowed at the summit, large, projecting, but not beyond the sides of the pronotum. Antennae not reaching the anterior coxae, second joint longer than broad, third a half longer than the second, fourth longest. Pronotum bisinuate and very finely bordered anteriorly, very narrowed in front, arcuately enlarged from anterior angles to the base, widest at base, bordered along half its length by a sharp carina; base feebly bisinuate; disc very irregularly and rather strongly punctate, longitudinally furrowed at middle, with, at each side, a cupreous irregular band, coarsely and densely punctate. Scutellum triangular very wide. Elytra scarcely wider at the base than the pronotum, arcuately attenuate from the shoulders to the tips which are feebly but distinctly tridentate. Disc very distinctly striato-punctate. Prosternal process furrowed, internal angle of the posterior coxae armed with two teeth; abdomen strongly and regularly sculptured, very finely punctured along the lateral margin and clothed with recumbent greyish pubescence, sides, not far from the margin, with a row of irregular smooth, shining, large, steel-blue tubercles; middle strongly punctate on the three first segments, apex of the last rounded and clothed with semi-erect long hairs. Anterior tibiae curved at the extremity, others nearly straight. The specimen described appears to be a female.

Kenya Colony: Lower Tana-Sabaki (Turner and MacArthur, April-May, 1932).

7. **Sphenoptera (Hoplistura) obesa benningseni**, Thery.

Arb. Morph. Taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, Band 3, 1936,
No. 4, p. 295.

(Type Locality: Dar es Salaam.)

Kenya Colony: Lower Tana-Sabaki (Turner and MacArthur, April-May, 1932).

38. *Sphenoptera (Hoplistura) arambourgi*, Thery.

Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIX, 1939, p. 277 (*Mission del'Omo*).

(Type Locality: Elgon Saw Mill.)

Kenya Colony: Kericho (van Someren, May, 1925).

39. *Sphenoptera (Hoplistura) rabaiensis*, n.sp.

(Plate 11. Fig. 12.)

Length: 10 mm. Width: 3 mm. Aeneous below with the anterior margin of the forehead green; cupreous below; antennae black from third joint.

Head very wide but very slightly exceeding the anterior breadth of the pronotum, moderately, irregularly and coarsely punctate, longitudinally furrowed; carina of the antennal cavities strong, arcuate and joining the superior edge of the epistoma; interocular area very much wider than long. Eyes rather small and regularly oval; antennae reaching the level of the anterior coxae; the second joint twice as long as broad, third joint a fifth longer than the second, fourth lobate longest of all, the following sub-equal. Pronotum very feebly narrowed in front, anterior edge bordered and strongly bisinuate with the anterior angles strongly projecting. Sides nearly straight and parallel along the first quarter of their length, then enlarged to the third quarter where they are widest, then gradually narrowed to base; lateral carina feebly arcuate and passing the middle; base feebly bisinuate with a median lobe slightly emarginate. Disc regularly convex, a little flattened at middle; rather finely and irregularly punctate, with the base delicately stippled, punctures becoming coarser towards the sides. Scutellum one and a third as broad as long, finely punctate at middle, rounded at sides, posterior process separated by a stria. Elytra very little wider at humeri than pronotum at base, very little enlarged at the level of humeral callosities, then narrowed to the tips which are separately tri-dentate; exterior and sutural teeth very small and acute, median large and very obtuse. Epipleural carina entirely visible from above. Disc rather regularly striato-punctate, intervals flat except at apex where they project, very finely and irregularly punctate; prosternal process furrowed and deeply punctate at middle; metasternum slightly furrowed, armed at middle of the posterior edge, between posterior coxae, with two small acute teeth. Posterior external angle of these armed with two small, obtuse teeth; interior angle feebly obtuse. Abdomen feebly pubescent, sides of the abdominal segments ornamented not far from the lateral edge with an irregular smooth shining tubercle; middle of the three last segments smooth; last segment angularly emarginate at middle, with the

pleural edge sub-truncate. Anterior and intermediate tibiae strongly arcuate towards the apex, posterior feebly sinuate inside along the posterior half and armed with a very small, obtuse spur; posterior tarsi equal to three-fourths of the length of the tibiae. A male.

Kenya Colony: Rabai (A. F. J. Gedye, January, 1928). A single specimen.

40. **Sphenoptera (Hoplística) sabakiensis**, n.sp.

(Plate 12. Fig. 13.)

Length: 9 mm. Width: 2.5 mm. Purple to aeneous above and below, antennae black.

Head as wide as pronotum in front, slightly convex, feebly punctate, with two callosities between the eyes, interocular area broader than long, with sides parallel; carina of the antennal cavities short, straight and feebly salient. Eyes rather small, wide. Antennae reaching the level of the anterior coxae, second joint very thick, one and a half times as long as broad, three-fifths longer than the second, a little longer than the following. Pronotum nearly as wide (2.4 mm.) in front as behind (2.6 mm.), nearly as large (2.6 mm.) as long (2.2 mm.), anterior edge very finely bordered and rather deeply bisinuate with the anterior angles rather salient; sides nearly parallel, slightly arcuate in front and feebly diverging towards the base, with posterior angles feebly acute and rather projecting behind; lateral carinae straight and robust not exceeding the middle of the length of the pronotum. Base rather deeply bisinuate with a median, emarginate lobe. Disc regularly convex, very finely and almost indistinctly punctate at middle, punctures becoming a little more distinct towards the sides. Scutellum cordiform, a little broader than long, smooth. Elytra as wide as pronotum at base and a little wider at the level of the humeral callosities, then gradually narrowed to tips which are separately and very acutely tridentate. Epipleural carinae entire, invisible from above, at base suture finely bordered and salient behind. Disc very feebly punctato-striate, with intervals very finely punctate, flat, except posteriorly where the third and fifth intervals are elevated; sides feebly furrowed along the posterior half at the epipleural carina, furrow enlarged towards the apex. Prosternum sparsely punctate, prosternal process flat, nearly smooth feebly expanded behind anterior coxae, feebly trilobate, with the median lobe more developed and rounded at apex; sides with some punctures linearly disposed. Middle of the posterior edge of the metasternum armed between the posterior coxae, with two very small acute teeth, posterior internal angle of posterior coxae rounded, with two very small almost indistinct obtuse teeth; external

angle almost rectangular. Abdomen very finely and sparsely punctate, nearly smooth; sparsely hairy towards sides; last segment rounded and finely crenate at apex, pleural edge wrinkled, rounded at apex. Tibiae straight without sexual characters; probably a female.

Kenya Colony: Lower Tana-Sabaki (Turner and MacArthur, April-May, 1932). A single specimen.

41. **Sphenoptera (Hoplistura) buxtoni**, n.sp.

(Plate 18. Fig. 47.)

Length: 14 mm. Width: 4.5 mm. Moderately elongate, narrowed in front and behind, bright bronze colour above, with elytra a little more aeneous, a little darker below. Tarsi greenish.

Head rather wide, feebly depressed and coarsely punctate, ornamented at middle with irregular tubercles. Carina of the antennal cavities oblique, sharp and rather prominent. Antennae extending beyond the level of the anterior coxae, with the joints rather elongate, the second, one and a half times as long as broad, third, twice as long as the second and a little less short than the fourth. Pronotum widest at base, feebly and arcuately narrowed from the base to the anterior angles, a fifth wider at base than in front; a little more than one and a quarter broader than long; bisinuate in front and bordered by an entire stria; lateral carina straight and reaching the middle of the length of the pronotum; posterior angles rectangular; base feebly bisinuate with a rounded median lobe. Disc regularly convex, imperceptibly furrowed, rather regularly punctate, very finely sculptured; the punctures becoming stronger and closer towards the sides. Scutellum sub-cordiform, finely punctate. Elytra as wide at base as the pronotum and prolonging the curve; a little more than twice as long as broad together, widest towards the middle of the whole length of the body, arcuately narrowed to the tips which are separately, sharply and rather briefly tridentate. Disc covered with lines of rather strong punctures (first line less strong) with flat intervals; the intervals feebly salient at apex, feebly and sparsely punctate, sculptured like the pronotum. Epipleural carina entire and well defined, surmounted by a small groove extending nearly to the apex. Suture feebly elevated behind. Chin transverse, truncate and emarginate in front. Anterior margin of the prosternum straight and bordered. Prosternal process feebly depressed at summit, sparsely punctate and expanded behind, rounded at apex. Metasternum furrowed behind. External angles of posterior coxae feebly dentate. Abdomen rather irregularly punctate, finely hairy towards the sides, second, third, and fourth segments with a small, smooth, shining area within the anterior angles;

segments on each side and a little closer to the edge than the middle with a small, smooth, rounded glabrous area; a similar semi-circular one exists on the last segment, middle of the base of each segment with a poorly indicated smooth triangular space. Last segment sub-truncate and very feebly sinuate, showing a sixth, strongly ciliated additional segment. Legs robust, apical half of anterior tibiae strongly curved within, intermediate tibiae rather strongly arcuate and armed with an internal spur at apex; posterior tibiae externally arcuate and strongly ciliate. Tarsi depressed.

Uganda: Lango (D. R. Buxton, August, 1934). A single specimen communicated by the Imperial Institute of Entomology.

42. **Sphenoptera (Hoplistura) fusiformis**, Thèry.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 10, Vol. XX, 1937, p. 209.

(Type Locality: Abyssinia.)

Kenya Colony: Naivasha (H. J. Allen Turner, 1935). A single specimen in bad condition appears to belong to this species.

43. **Sphenoptera (Tropeopeltis) trispinosa**, Klug.

Symb. Physic. Bup., 1829, No. 29, pl. 3, p. 3.

(Type Locality: Upper Egypt.)

Kenya Colony: Kaimosi (H. J. A. Turner, March-April, 1932.); L. Baringo (D. R. Buxton, September, 1935); Embakasi (MacArthur, July, 1933).

44. **Sphenoptera (Tropeopeltis) maculata**, C.G.

Mon. Bup., II (Evagora), p. 5, pl. 11, f. 4.

(Type Locality: Cape Colony.)

Kenya Colony: Nairobi (A. F. J. Gedye, April, 1936). A single specimen.

45. **Sphenoptera (Tropeopeltis) chappuisi**, Thèry.

Mission de l'Omo, Mem. Mus. Nat., T. IX, 1939, p. 276.

(Type Locality: Kitale, Kenya Colony.)

Kenya Colony: Elburgon (R. E. Dent, April, 1930). A single specimen compared with the type.

46. **Sphenoptera (Tropeopeltis) badeni**, Kerr.

Mon. Bup., T. VII, 1914, p. 50.

(Type Locality: Guinea teste Kerremans.)

Kenya Colony: Kaimosi (H. J. A. Turner, March-April, 1932). A single specimen compared with type which is in my collection, but without indication of locality.

47. *Sphenoptera (Tropaeopeltis) gedyei*, n.sp.

(Plate 12. Fig. 14.)

Length: 11 mm. Width 4.2 mm. Thick, moderately narrowed behind, upper surface glabrous, aeneous, with obscure small distinct spots on the head and pronotum, middle of the elytra darker than sides. Antennae black from the third joint, underside shining cupreous.

Head rather large, cupreous, with two dark spots on the vertex; puncturation of the spots coarse, interocular area twice as broad as long, parallel at sides. Carina of antennal cavities arcuate and nearly united in front. Eyes rather small, sub-elliptic, wide and rather projecting. Antennae not reaching the level of the anterior coxae; second joint nearly twice as long as broad, almost as long as the third, the following serrate. Pronotum narrowed in front, widest behind, one and a half times as broad as long, deeply bisinuate and delicately bordered in front; sides sinuous in front, rounded behind and abruptly narrowed close to the posterior angles which are obtuse; lateral carinae scarcely reaching the anterior third of their length; base deeply bisinuate with a rounded median lobe. Disc very finely and almost indistinctly punctate, the punctures becoming more distinct at sides, ornamented with a few blackish, longitudinal distinguishable bands; on each side, at middle and a little distance from the edge there is a small rounded depression. Scutellum cordiform, finely punctate, a little broader than long. Elytra two and three-quarters as long as broad, widest at shoulders, slightly arcuately narrowed to the tips which are separately and strongly tridentate. Epipleural carina entirely visible from above. Disc feebly convex, with a small fovea on humeri and another, bordered anteriorly by a thick ridge on the basal lobe. Humeral protuberances prominent; surface regularly punctato-striate, intervals regularly convex and salient. Chin angulate and projecting at middle. Prothoracic episterna smooth at middle and finely rugose along the lateral margin. Internal angle of posterior coxae acutely dented; external angle rounded and not projecting, posterior margin smooth and a little thickened at middle. Anterior angles of the four last sternites with a few small, distinct, blackish, finely punctate tubercles; sides of the segments finely and coarsely punctate, rather densely clothed with cinereous hairs. Near the lateral margins there is a very irregular smooth dark area. Middle of the abdomen slightly pubescent. Last abdominal segment longer than broad, rounded at apex. Pleural edge very narrow, tibiae nearly straight, posterior tarsi a little less long than the tibiae. A female.

Kenya Colony: Ngong (A. F. J. Gedye, May, 1937). A single specimen.

This species belongs, in my opinion, to the sub-genus *Tropeopeltis*, by its robust, apical, elytral teeth, but the facies is rather that of a species belonging to *Hoplistura*. It is easily recognizable by the posterior angles of the pronotum being bluntly narrowed.

48. *Sphenoptera (Tropeopeltis) caudata*, n.sp.

(Plate 12. Fig. 15.)

Length: 11.3 mm. Width: 3.5 mm. Rather short, elytra strongly sinuate laterally before the apex. Blackish aeneous above, a little brighter below.

Head moderately wide, superficially punctate and depressed in front. Interocular area very large with sides a little divergent towards the top, ornamented at middle with two irregular and distinct tubercles. Carinae of the antennal cavities slightly salient. Eyes sub-elliptic, irregularly convex and appearing sub-angular laterally when viewed from above. Antennae very short, not reaching beyond the middle of the prosternum. Second joint rather robust, a little less than twice as long as broad, third twice as long as broad, fourth twice as long as the second and the longest of all, serrate. Pronotum widest towards the middle of its length, a fourth broader than long, rather deeply bisinuate and bordered in front, anterior angles rather projecting; sides regularly arcuate and bordered by a small, entire, feebly arcuate carina; posterior angles obtuse; base bisinuate with the median lobe sub-truncate and very feebly emarginate. Disc flattened at middle, finely and almost indistinctly punctate, ornamented with a small rounded fovea in front of the scutellum, another towards the middle of each side. Elytra wider at base than pronotum at middle; widest at shoulders, feebly and straightly narrowed from the shoulders to middle, then arcuately attenuated towards the summit before which they are strongly sinuate. Apex tridentate; external tooth acute and projecting; median very obtuse and wide; sutural very small and acute. Epipleural carina entire but visible from above only at the middle. Disc feebly and irregularly impressed along the base; humeral protuberances rather marked, surface very regularly punctato-striate, with intervals flat except at the summit, very finely punctate. Prosternum convex, sparsely, regularly and strongly punctate, anterior edge limited by a ridge, feebly projecting at middle and strongly ciliate. Prosternal process strongly bordered laterally and furrowed at apex, with two parallel rows of large punctures in the base. Internal and external angles of posterior coxae nearly rectangular. Abdomen finely punctate with the posterior margins of the segments broadly smooth, last segment rounded at apex, with the pleural

edge narrowly truncate between two small teeth. Tibiae nearly straight. A female.

Kenya Colony: Lower Tana-Sabaki (Turner and MacArthur, April-May, 1932). A single specimen.

49. *Sphenoptera (Tropeopeltis) plumbiventris*, n.sp.

(Plate 12. Fig. 16.)

Length: 13 mm. Width: 3.3 mm. Sub-oval, elongate; head and pronotum aeneous, elytra more purple; abdomen of a black lead colour. Antennae black from the third joint. Head medium-sized, indistinctly punctate on the vertex, interocular area broader than long, finely, regularly and sparsely punctate, with sides a little convergent towards the summit, without distinct tubercles. Carinae of the antennal cavities arcuate and moderately salient. Antennae nearly reaching the anterior coxae, joints rather elongate, the second short, sub-globular almost as broad as long, third slender, twice as long as the second, fourth very feebly lobate a quarter longer than the third and the longest joint, apical angle of the lobate part of the succeeding joints rectangular. Pronotum moderately narrowed in front, feebly bisinuate and bordered anteriorly, anterior angles strongly projecting; sides feebly arcuate and limited to middle by a small ridge, then by an indistinct carina. Posterior angles sub-rectangular, base a fourth wider than the summit, bisinuate with a truncate median lobe. Disc very regularly convex, with a very small fovea in front of the scutellum, very finely and regularly punctate, the punctures becoming deeper towards the sides. Scutellum widely cordiform, twice as broad as long, very finely and deeply punctate. Elytra as wide at shoulders as pronotum at base, widest at level of the humeral callosities, then arcuately and regularly narrowed to the tips which are separately acutely tridentate; external tooth feebly projecting outwards. Epipleural carina sharp, entire, and nearly straight from shoulders to the apex, when viewed in profile, entirely visible from above. Disc striato-punctate, few distinct punctures at middle, intervals more or less convex and very finely stippled. Prosternum very convex, very regularly and rather deeply punctate; prosternal process rather wide, rounded at apex. Internal angle of posterior coxae obtusely angulous. Abdomen rather regularly punctate. Last segment rounded at apex and finely ciliate, pleural edge very narrow, posterior angles of the three intermediate segments feebly toothed. Tibiae straight. Tarsi a fourth shorter than the tibiae. A female.

Kenya Colony: Golbanti (MacArthur, September, 1932). A single specimen.

50. **Sphenoptera (Tropeopeltis) somereni**, n.sp.
(Plate 12. Fig. 17.)

Length: 15 mm. Width: 5 mm. Blackish, dark aeneous above and below. Head medium-sized, rather finely punctate on the vertex, slightly rugose in front, longitudinally furrowed; interocular area much broader than long, parallel at sides; carinae of the antennal cavities straight, and rather projecting. Eyes regularly elliptic and rather large; antennae not quite arching the level of anterior coxae; second joint a little longer than broad, third almost twice as long as the second; fourth joint the longest. Pronotum widest at base, nearly one and a half times wider at base than the summit, nearly as broad as long in front, bordered anteriorly and feebly emarginate with the anterior angles moderately projecting; sides very feebly arcuate with the posterior angles rectangular; lateral carinae straight and extending two-thirds of the length. Base bisinuate at each side of the lobe, median lobe widely truncate. Disc rather regularly convex, with a rounded superficial fovea not far from the scutellum, surface finely and irregularly punctate, the punctures rather more distinct towards the sides, base very delicately stippled. Scutellum widely cordiform, one and a half times as broad as long, convex, very finely punctate. Elytra a little wider at shoulders than the pronotum, widest at the level of the humeral callosities where they are a seventh wider than the pronotum, then gradually narrowed to the posterior third, then sinuously attenuate to the tips which are separately, acutely, and lengthily tridentate, the exterior tooth projecting outwards and removed from the second. Disc strongly and very distinctly striato-punctate, intervals convex, base finely and rather densely punctate. Epipleural carina entirely visible from above. Prosternal process convex, sparsely and rather deeply punctate, feebly enlarged behind anterior coxae, slightly trilobate and rounded at apex. Metasternum nearly smooth at middle, strongly and densely punctate towards the sides. Internal angle of the posterior coxae obtuse and rounded at summit, external angle rounded. Abdomen almost glabrous, finely and densely punctate, first segment triangularly flattened at middle with the process superficially furrowed; last segment rounded, bordered with a series of rigid black hairs. Pleural edge strongly serrate at middle and angles of the last segment provided with a smooth plate. Tibiae almost straight; tarsi enlarged at the apex, posterior tarsi a fourth shorter than tibiae, first joint longer than both the two succeeding. A female.

Kenya Colony: Kitale (Dr. van Someren, May-June, 1932). A single specimen.

51. ***Anthaxia (Cratomerus) callicera*, Gerst.**

(Plate 12. Fig. 18.)

Jahrb. Wiss. Anst. Hamburg, I, 1884, p. 52.

(Type Locality: Arusha.)

I think that the specimens examined agree well with *Anthaxia callicera*, but the specimen briefly described by Gerstaecker, from late German East Africa, is a little smaller, and he has not referred to the sexual characters of the intermediate tibiae. I have not been able to see the type. Gerstaecker's description is very short and inadequate and I give here a more complete description based on specimens collected at Ngong by Dr. van Someren.

Length: 11 mm. Width: 3.3 mm. Belongs to the sub-genus *Cratomerus* characterized by sexual dimorphism. The males always have the antennae much expanded at the middle and sometimes the posterior femora are much thickened. The form in both sexes is elongate and very acuminate posteriorly; the posterior edge of the elytra is distinctly serrate.

Bright green, pronotum with two obscure longitudinal bands, elytra with a large cupreous, very shining spot covering the middle of both elytra from the anterior fourth to the apex.

Head medium-sized, furrowed in front, the furrow deeper behind the epistoma; clothed with greyish, thick hairs. Interocular area a fourth longer than broad, with sides parallel at base, arcuately and strongly convergent towards the vertex at summit. Epistoma wide arcuately and deeply emarginate. Eyes moderately projecting separated at the summit by a space equal to a little less than a third of the breadth of the head. Antennae reaching the level of the anterior coxae; first joint thickened at apex, second very short, broader than long; third bluntly enlarged, twice as broad as long; fourth joint widest of all; succeeding joints short and progressively reduced to apex. Pronotum widest at the anterior fourth, a little more than one and a quarter wider at base than at the summit; a little less than one and a half times broader than long. Anterior margin feebly emarginate and bordered, anterior angles slightly projecting. Sides obliquely and straightly enlarged from anterior angles to the anterior fourth, then straightly and very feebly narrowed to posterior angles which are almost rectangular, lateral carina very tenuous, feebly arcuate, disappearing at middle of the length of the pronotum. Base nearly straight, feebly sinuate towards sides. Disc rather deeply excavated at each side, between the middle and the lateral edge; linearly and briefly furrowed in front of the scutellum. Surface very finely reticulate, the reticulation becoming wider towards the posterior angles, very transverse at middle and forming

some wrinkles in front. Scutellum rather large, sub-cordiform, delicately shagreened. Elytra widest at shoulders where they are sub-angulate and slightly wider than the pronotum at base, two and a fifth times as long as broad together, narrowly attenuate from shoulders to tips which are separately rounded and rather strongly serrate, serrations extending along the sides to the posterior third. Humeral callosities slightly projecting. Epipleural carina entire, feebly indicated at base, visible from above from the anterior third. Sides of the abdomen extending over the edge of the elytra; suture feebly carinate behind. Disc clothed with a few recumbent greyish hairs; widely impressed at base and on the humeri; surface very even, very finely sculptured on the discal cupreous spot, more rugose and slightly wrinkled elsewhere. Underside very finely punctate and rather densely hairy. Pleural edge of the last sternite sub-truncate, and very finely serrate. Intermediate tibiae armed on inner side at middle with a broad acute tooth and deeply emarginate between the tooth and the apex.

Kenya Colony: Ngong (Dr. van Someren, April-July, 1934). I have seen only male specimens and if this species should prove to be new it can take the specific name of *Anthaxia someriana*.

52. ***Anthaxia nyassica knighti*, n.subsp.** (Plate 18. Fig. 48.)

Length: 10.65 mm. Width: 3.2 mm. Male. Elongate, moderately convex, acuminate posteriorly and narrower behind than in front. Reddish colour above, with a greenish tinge towards the sides of the pronotum and along the base of the elytra. Forehead, antennae and underside coppery green.

Head puncturation aciculate, the punctures more apart at middle; with two protuberances separated by a short and narrow furrow. Epistoma widely emarginate and limited in front by a smooth cupreous band. Eyes very close on the vertex and partly hidden by the pronotum. Interocular area nearly twice as long as broad, with sides feebly arcuate. Antennae short, widened and lobate from the third joint; joints very broad and short from the second to the sixth, last very small. Pronotum feebly sinuate and bordered in front, broadest towards the anterior fifth, sides rounded at the anterior third then almost straightly converging towards the base; lateral carina rather sinuous and slightly curved downwards, reaching at most the middle of the length of the pronotum; base feebly sinuous. Disc rather flattened, widely and deeply depressed at each side, with a wide, median, small distinct groove not reaching the middle of the length; sides strongly reticulate, the reticulation becoming transverse and forming at middle numerous and not very distinct wrinkles. Scutellum sub-triangular. Elytra scarcely broader than pronotum

at base, narrowed from shoulders to the tips which are separately rounded and finely serrate, bordered by an entire prominent carina and at the base by a narrow swelling; irregularly impressed and coarsely sculptured behind the swelling. Disc feebly pubescent, strongly punctate at middle, strongly wrinkled at base and towards the sides. Suture finely bordered along three-fourths of its length but not prominent. Prothoracic episterna smooth along the superior margin, punctate and pubescent elsewhere. The whole of the underside rather sparsely and lengthily hairy. Last sternite subtruncate and serrate at each side with the edge raised. Trochanters of the posterior legs terminated by a strong obtuse point. Anterior tibiae externally with a strongly arcuate tooth, edge of the tibiae feebly sinuous between the tooth and the apex. The female differs from the male in having the antennae less expanded at middle, the teeth of the tibiae in the form of a hook, reduced to a simple sinuosity towards the apex of the tibiae; the sides of the pronotum more rounded, underside less pubescent, etc.

Kenya Colony: Makuyu (C. D. Knight, November, 1935). Three males and two females communicated by the Imperial Institute of Entomology. Ol Donyo Sabuk (A. F. J. Gedye, male paratype). Two paratypes in my own collection.

53. *Anthaxia (Cratomerus) macarthuri*, n.sp.

(Plate 13. Fig. 19.)

Length: 8 mm. Width: 2.75 mm. Elongate, narrowed behind, aeneous with the forehead and a small margin at the base of the elytra bright green (male); underside greenish, antennae golden.

Head two-thirds the length of the pronotum, sparsely and superficially punctate; punctures umbilicate, without distinct reticulations; excavated in front, feebly and longitudinally furrowed at middle, with a transverse impression behind the epistoma; clothed with greyish and woolly hairs. Interocular area about twice as long as broad, arcuate at sides. Epistoma widely, arcuately and deeply emarginate. Eyes feebly projecting, rather separated at the summit, interocular area equal to a little less than a fourth of the width of the head. Antennae rather long, surpassing the level of the anterior coxae, progressively enlarged from the third joint to the sixth and progressively narrowed from the seventh to the tip, the last joint rounded, others rounded within and subangulately rounded outside. Pronotum widest at anterior fourth, a little less than a quarter wider at base than at the summit, about a third broader than long; anterior edge straight with angles feebly projecting; sides rounded forward, straight from middle to the

base; lateral carina disappearing at middle; posterior angles sub-acute; base slightly arcuate and moderately emarginate at each side. Disc rather deeply excavated near to posterior angles, the excavations extending in front but not exceeding the anterior third, narrowly furrowed at middle, the furrow shortened before and behind; strongly reticulate at sides, the reticulations becoming dense and transversely wrinkled at middle. Scutellum rather wide, sub-cordiform, delicately shagreened. Elytra widest at shoulders, where they are a little less wide than the pronotum at middle; two and a fifth times as long as broad; humeral angle feebly toothed. Humeral callosities slightly prominent, sides feebly and arcuately narrowed from shoulders to tips which are separately rounded and rather strongly serrate; the serration amounting to a fifth of the length. Epipleural carina entire, strong, in form of a groove from shoulders to apex. Suture strongly carinate to the posterior half. Disc very sparsely, delicately and rather lengthily hairy, depressed posteriorly along the suture and base; base finely striate. Surface rather swollen at each side, behind the basal depression. Puncturation very small, aciculate and slightly rugose at base. Underside very finely, densely and regularly punctate in front, less densely on the abdomen; delicately hairy. Anterior margins of prosternum widely and arcuately emarginate, finely bordered. Prosternal process wide, trilobate at apex, bordered at sides. Posterior trochanters strongly toothed, edge of the last abdominal segment flattened, apex of the same segment sub-truncate and indistinctly crenulate. Anterior and intermediate tibiae slightly sinuate and feebly denticulate on the inside. The female differs from the male in being entirely aeneous, with antennae less expanded, last abdominal segment rounded at apex and tibiae straight.

Kenya Colony: Sokoke, VII, 1932, H. J. A. Turner (holotype and allotype); Lower Tana-Sabaki, April-May, 1932, Turner and MacArthur.

54. *Anthaxia turneri*, n.sp. (Plate 13. Fig. 20.)

Length: 7.15 mm. Width: 2.4 mm. Blackish, flattened above, sub-parallel. Head rather wide, a little wider than three-fourths of the pronotum, covered with small reticulations, feebly convex, with a transverse depression behind the epistoma, clothed with whitish short pubescence. Interocular area almost as long as broad, arcuate at sides. Epistoma widely and arcuately emarginate. Eyes rather deeply projecting laterally, the distance between them on the vertex exactly equal to a third of the width of the head. Antennae short, reaching only to the middle of the prosternum beneath. Second joint twice

as long as wide, a little shorter than the third and sub-equal to the fourth. Pronotum widest at middle, about one and two-thirds as broad as long, deeply bisinuate and distinctly bordered in front, with anterior angles feebly salient in front when viewed from above, median lobe rounded, sides regularly arcuate, bordered by an excessively obscure, nearly invisible carina in front; posterior angles obtuse; base slightly arcuate; disc minutely reticulate, transversely and widely depressed behind. Scutellum cordiform, concave. Elytra about as wide at shoulders as at middle (lateral edge of the abdomen included) about twice as long as wide, angular at humeri; sides feebly sinuate from shoulders to apical third, then arcuately narrowed to tips, which are separately rounded and very finely denticulate along the posterior edge. Epipleural carina strong, in form of a furrow from shoulders to the apex. Suture posteriorly carinate. Disc very finely and transversely shagreened; depressed along the base with sides deeply furrowed from the middle to the apex close to the epipleural carina. Underside almost reticulate, very finely and sparsely pubescent. Prosternum straight and very distinctly bordered in front, slightly convex. Prosternal process wide, bordered at sides, trilobate at apex, the median lobe long and narrow; lateral single of coxae acute. Sides of abdomen wrinkled. Posterior angles of abdominal segments swollen and projecting outwards, armed with small teeth. Last sternite concave along the posterior edge and regularly serrate. Tibiae without particular characters. A distinctive species by the shape of the abdomen. (Plate 13. Fig. 20-a.)

Kenya Colony: Lower Tana-Sabaki (Turner and MacArthur). One female.

55. ***Anthaxia nairobiensis*, n.sp.** (Plate 13. Fig. 21.)

Length: 5.9 mm. Width: 1.9 mm. Narrow, sub-parallel at sides; entirely bronze cupreous, antennae black, tarsi blue; glabrous.

Head wide, nearly a fifth less wide than the pronotum at middle, feebly furrowed in front; very finely, superficially and somewhat distinctly reticulate; sparsely clothed with long whitish pubescence. Interocular area longer than broad, arcuate at sides. Epistoma feebly and arcuately emarginate, without lateral process. Eyes slightly projecting, separated on the vertex by more than a third of the total width of the head. Antennae short, not reaching the level of the anterior coxae, first joint as long as the three following united; second equal to the third and fourth. Pronotum widest towards the middle, one and three-quarters as broad as long, a little wider at base than at the summit; very deeply bisinuate and bordered in front; median

lobe rounded, angles rather projecting; sides rather regularly convex, lateral carina scarcely distinct in front, posterior angles obtuse, base nearly straight. Disc rather regularly convex, very feebly depressed at posterior part of sides, sides with a rather strong reticulation, more distinct at base and becoming very obsolete and transverse at middle where it is nearly indistinct. Scutellum rather large, sub-cordiform finely shagreened. Elytra about equally wide at base as at posterior third (sides of abdomen visible from above included) about twice as long as broad, humeral angles slight; humeral callosities not prominent and disclosing the epipleural carina; sides nearly straight up to the posterior third then arcuately narrowed to the tips which are separately rounded and distinctly serrate. Epipleural carina entire, surmounted by a furrow beginning behind the shoulders, rather strongly enlarged along the posterior half and disappearing at summit. Epipleural carina continued at apex and joining the sutural carina. Disc impressed posteriorly along the suture, very finely and transversely rugose and distinctly shagreened. Underside slightly hairy and feebly sculptured. Prosternum straight and bordered in front. Prosternal process wide, bordered at sides, trilobate, rather pubescent. Exterior angles of posterior coxae projecting; sides of abdomen feebly swollen and easily seen from above. Last sternite rounded at apex and finely serrate, disc strongly bi-impressed backward, marginal edge slightly sub-erect. Pygidium lengthened posteriorly into a projection, appendice parallel at sides and truncate at apex.

Kenya Colony: Nairobi (A. F. J. Gedyé). One female.

56. ***Anthaxia keniae***, n.sp. (Plate 13. Fig. 22.)

Length: 7.4 mm. Width: 2.6 mm. Rather elongate, about a fifth less wide than the pronotum at middle, flat in front, finely granulose and clothed with whitish hairs. Interocular area nearly as broad as long, nearly straight and almost parallel at sides, epistoma widely and feebly emarginate. Eyes slightly projecting laterally; separated on the vertex by a distance equal to a third of the total width of the head. Antennae short, second joint almost one and a half times as long as broad, a little shorter than the third. Pronotum widest at anterior fourth, a little more than one and four-fifths as broad as long, a fifth wider behind than in front, strongly bisinuate and bordered in front with anterior angles rather prominent; sides rather strongly rounded in front and very feebly behind; lateral carina sharp, effaced anteriorly on half of the length; posterior angles slightly obtuse; base nearly straight. Disc widely depressed in front of the scutellum; largely depressed at each side towards

posterior angles, very strongly reticulate at sides, finely, densely and transversely wrinkled at middle. Scutellum large and straight anteriorly, lateral angles well marked, sides at first parallel, then rounded with a small posterior point. Elytra widest at shoulders, attenuate from shoulders to posterior third when they are rounded, then attenuate to tips which are separately rounded, strongly serrate along the third of the lateral edge. Epipleural carina in form of a furrow from shoulders to the posterior third. Suture carinate behind. Disc very uneven, similar to that of *A. confusa*, Germ., base transversely impressed, an oblique depression reaches from humeri towards the suture at first third, another oblique depression towards the middle of the lateral edges, third depression along the posterior third of the suture and the last reaching along the lateral edge from middle to apex. Underside rather rugosely punctate, delicately hairy; prosternum convex, straight at anterior edge; prosternal process wide, bordered at sides, feebly trilobate. Last abdominal segment depressed behind, rounded at apex, serrate, with a small hollow. Tibiae straight.

Kenya Colony: Rumuruti (MacArthur, June, 1933). A single female.

57. ***Anthaxia smaragdiceps*, n.sp.** (Plate 13. Fig. 23.)

Length: 4.75 mm. Width: 1.75 mm. Golden bronze, a little darker below, forehead bright emerald green. Antennae black, anterior margin of pronotum green; tarsi dark green.

Head one-sixth less wide than the pronotum at middle, slightly convex in front; not distinctly reticulate and clothed with very short inconspicuous whitish pubescence. Interocular area a little longer than broad, arcuate at sides. Epistoma rather strongly and sub-arcuately emarginate. Eyes slightly projecting, separated on the vertex by a distance exceeding a third of the total width of the head. Antennae very short and feebly serrate from the fourth joint; second joint a little shorter than the third. Pronotum widest near the anterior third, a little less than one and three-quarters as broad as long; a third wider at base than in front; strongly bisinuate and bordered in front with the median lobe rounded but anterior angles rather projecting; sides rather rounded in front, straight and converging behind; lateral carina effaced in front on half the length. Posterior angles obtuse, base nearly straight, disc widely depressed at each side towards posterior angles; rather strongly reticulate at sides, reticulations becoming superficial, less distinct and slightly transverse at middle. Scutellum large, anterior angles almost rectangular, base straight. Elytra widest at apical third (abdomen included) slightly narrower at base than the pronotum at middle;

twice as long as broad; sides straightly and nearly parallel to posterior third, then arcuately narrowed to tips which are separately rounded and quite indistinctly serrate. Epipleural carina entire and feebly erected in form of a furrow, along five-sevenths of its length; suture carinate behind, a disc a little uneven, obliquely depressed from shoulders to the suture at anterior third, furrowed along the lateral edge from middle to apex. Surface slightly rugose and feebly shagreened. Posternum straightly truncate in front, coarsely punctate, slightly pubescent, trilobate behind with the median lobe acute. Last abdominal sternite feebly depressed along the posterior edge, sub-truncate at apex and very feebly serrate. Tibiae straight, the posterior, with a small protuberance at the internal third.

Kenya Colony: Rumuruti (MacArthur, June, 1933).

58. ***Anthaxia chyuluensis***, n.sp. (Plate 14. Fig. 24.)

Length: 5 mm. Width: at posterior third of elytra 1.85 mm. Aeneous, with greenish reflections above, head bright green, abdomen cupreous. Male.

Head large, nearly flat in front, finely reticulate. Epistoma emarginate, rounded at each sides. Interocular area widest at middle, arcuate at sides. Eyes moderately salient, rather separated on the vertex. Antennae short, first joint rather long, four following subequal. Pronotum a little more than one and a half times as broad as long, bisinuate and finely bordered in front, anterior angles rather salient, sides rather strongly and regularly arcuate in front, less strongly arcuate behind, bordered laterally with an extremely small sinuous carina. Posterior angles widely obtuse; base nearly straight. Disc regularly and feebly convex, posterior angles widely excavated; strongly reticulate at sides and very finely, densely and transversely striate at middle. Scutellum rather large, rounded behind. Elytra rounded at shoulders, nearly straight from the shoulders to the posterior third then arcuately narrowed to tips which are separately rounded and very finely serrate. Epipleural carina entire, prominent, forming a furrow. Suture very elevated behind. Disc feebly depressed along the base and behind the shoulders, sides furrowed close to the lateral margins, from middle to apex. Elytra separately convex at apex. Surface extremely finely sculptured with a silky reflection; sparsely clothed with very fine recumbent hairs. Sides of the first abdominal segments separately expanded and visible from above. Lateral anterior process of the abdomen and posterior angles of the first segment ornamented with a small white hairy spot; last segment sub-truncate at apex and feebly excavated at middle. Posterior external angles of the posterior coxae acute

and feebly projecting. Tibiae straight, without sexual characters, posterior tarsi a little shorter than the tibiae.

Kenya Colony: Chyulu Hills (Coryndon Memorial Museum Expedition, June, 1938). Alt. 5,600 ft. One specimen.

This species is closely allied to *Anthaxia smaragdiceps*, mihi, described above and is perhaps a local race. It differs by the upper surface being less uneven, the colour less cupreous, sides of the hollow of the epistoma rounded and last abdominal segment not distinctly serrate at sides.

59. *Anthaxia mombasica*, Thèry.

Bull. Soc. Sc. Nat. Maroc, TIX, No. 7-8 (1929).

(Type Locality: Mombasa). Paratype: Nairobi (A. F. J. Gedye); Machakos (Rev. J. W. Hunt).

Kenya Colony: Ol Donyo Sabuk (A. F. J. Gedye, April, 1934).

This species has been frequently confounded by authors with the little green *A. hauzeri*, Kerr., from which it is very different. A paratype of *A. hauzeri* is in my collection.

Obenberger has described two new species of *Anthaxia* from British East Africa. *A. bryanti*, Obb. (Arch. fur Naturges, 1926, p. 212, and *A. chalcodisca*, Obb., l.c., p. 213. The specimens described are males. Length of the first 11 mm.; of the second 8 mm. They are compared with *A. hungarica*, F., a Mediterranean species; both have a large spot on the disc of the elytra. *A. bryanti* seems to differ from the species described by me under the name of *callicera*, Gerst., by the semi-erect pubescence of the head, the interocular area with parallel sides, the epistoma feebly emarginate, the third joint of the antennae the widest with the following strongly attenuate. While in the species described by myself the fourth joint is the widest and the following gradually decrease in width. The pronotum is widest at middle and the author did not indicate any sexual characters in the tibiae. *A. chalcodisca* seems to differ from *A. callicera*, Thèry nec Gerst., by its smaller size (8 mm.), the discal spot of a cinnabar colour and well defined, the second joint of antennae twice as broad as long, absence of sexual characters in the tibiae, etc. The species described by me under the name of *callicera* does not quite correspond with Gerstaecker's description and is perhaps a new species. It is considerably broader than *A. hungarica* which the author said of his species "*Cratomerus cyanicornis*, F., female habitu, etc., sculptura haud dissimilis sed angustior."

60. ***Chrysobothris ventriplaga*, Obb.**

Arch. f. Naturg., 1926 (1928), p. 304, pl. 6, f. 18.

(Type Locality: Abyssinia.)

Kenya Colony: Kibwezi (W. Feather, May, 1929). A single specimen. My collection contains a specimen from Alitiena, Abyssinia.

61. ***Chrysobothris indigacea*, Kerr.**

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., XXXVII, 1893, p. 258.

(Type Locality: Gaboon.)

Kenya Colony: Voi (MacArthur, July, 1930). One specimen exactly similar to a specimen in my collection from Maracca, Abyssinia, which was determined by comparison with the type. The type is more violet in colour.

62. ***Chrysobothris dorsata*, F.**

Manl. Ins., 1, p. 179 (1787).

Kenya Colony: Rabai (van Someren, November-December, 1933); Lower Tana-Sabaki (Turner and MacArthur, May, 1934). A very common species extending from Egypt and Senegal to South Africa, Seychelles, Mauritius, etc.

63. ***Chrysobothris gedyei*, n.sp.** (Plate 14. Fig. 25.)

Length: 8 mm. Width: 3.25 mm. Rather elongate, entirely of a bronze colour. Head as large as pronotum in front; very finely punctate on the vertex, longitudinally, and finely furrowed, the furrow joining a semi-circular impression surmounting a thick transverse, regularly punctate ridge. Under this ridge, the forehead has a wide depression, the base of which is finely pubescent and covered with fine wrinkles, concentrically arranged around three centres. Eyes oval, rather projecting; a little transversally depressed, and somewhat separated on the vertex. Pronotum a little less than one and two-thirds as wide as long, widest behind the middle, and wider in front than at the base; deeply bisinuate anteriorly, with a very projecting median lobe; bordered by two striae, of which the posterior is interrupted at the mid-point of its length. Anterior angles truncate; sides sub-parallel at middle, a little arcuately narrowed behind, and bordered laterally by a small feebly arcuate, abridged carina in front. Base deeply bi-emarginate with a rounded median lobe. Disc transversally and closely wrinkled, the wrinkles becoming more marked at the sides.

Scutellum triangular, sub-equilateral. Elytra a third wider than the pronotum at base, rounded at the shoulders, and feebly sinuate from humeri to just after the middle, where they are widest, then feebly tapering toward the tips which are separately

rounded and rather deeply serrate at the sides from the mid-point to the apex where the denticulation is very reduced.

Disc moderately punctate, somewhat densely arranged and becoming more pronounced and more rugose toward the sides. First elytral costa distinguishable only in its posterior half, the second at its middle, the remainder wanting. Sutural carina abbreviated in front. Basal lobe of elytra feebly excavated. Disc of each elytron with a rather deep impression at mid-point, uniform in colour with the rest of the surface. Under-surface rather smooth; prosternum furrowed along its anterior edge; prosternal process widely expanded behind anterior coxae, and strongly trilobate, lateral lobes arcuate at apex, median lobe acute and moderately projecting. Anterior angles of abdominal segments ornamented with white triangular pubescent spots.

The first segments widely and longitudinally furrowed; posterior angles of second and third segments feebly acute, those of the fourth very acute and projecting; last segment carinate and arcuately emarginate at apex between two teeth, wrinkles with parallel at sides and densely clothed with long recumbent greyish pubescence. Anterior femora widely and triangularly toothed.

This specie belongs to the *Chrysobothris dorsata* group.

Kenya Colony: Nairobi (A. F. J. Gedy, June, 1921). One male specimen (type).

64. *Chrysobothris macarthuri*, n.sp. (Plate 14. Fig. 26.)

Length: 12 mm. Width: 4.75 mm. Short, thick, sub-parallel at sides; bronze colour above, with the sides of the pronotum widely margined with a lighter defined bronze colour. Under-parts blue at middle with lateral edges of posterior coxa and posterior half of abdominal segments, red. Head wide; vertex strongly punctate, finely and longitudinally furrowed, the furrow joining another arcuate groove surmounting a thick, strongly punctate transversal ridge. Forehead flat, clothed with rather long recumbent hairs, and ornamented at the bottom with striae concentrically arranged around three centres. Epistoma very widely and very feebly emarginate, surmounted by two small, but distinct carinae re-ascending to the middle of the front. Eyes projecting, laterally and slightly depressed transversely and inclined toward each other on the vertex. Antennae reaching the level of anterior coxae. Pronotum widest at posterior third; a little more than one and three-quarters as wide as long, a little wider before than behind, deeply bisinuate in front, with a projecting median lobe, bordered in front by an entire stria, with anterior angles rounded and not projecting. Sides feebly sinuate from the anterior angles to the posterior third, then

strongly rounded to the posterior angles. Lateral carina entire; posterior angles rounded; base deeply and somewhat angled, bi-emarginated with median lobe rounded. Disc rather strongly punctate and very slightly wrinkled at middle, wrinkles becoming very deep on the lateral bright bands. Scutellum triangular, sub-equilateral, with very acute angles. Elytra a little more than a tenth wider than pronotum; widest at shoulders and only slightly less wide at the posterior third; one and three-quarters as long as wide, rounded at the shoulders and very feebly sinuate from humeri to apical third, then more tapering toward tips which are conjointly rounded, with sutural angles sharply toothed. Sides serrate from humeri to apex, the denticulation at first very inconspicuous then more pronounced towards apex. Disc rather evenly and regularly punctate, without traces of costae ornamented with a deep fossa and at each side of the suture, towards its middle is a superficial depression. Basal lobe of elytra strongly angulate. Epipleural carina wanting; posterior angles of abdominal segments very sharp and visible from above, underparts very shiny. Prosternum flat, very finely punctate. Prosternal process wide, trilobate. Abdomen superficially wrinkled at middle, last sternite covered with parallel, arcuate striae; feebly emarginate at apex between two short teeth. Sides of sternites striate with a pubescent impression in anterior angles; lateral area of posterior coxae clothed with long hairs. Tibiae straight. Anterior legs long and very acute.

Kenya Colony: Laitokitok, (C. G. MacArthur, February, 1934). One female specimen (type).

65. ***Chrysobothris gelhardtiana*, n.sp.** (Plate 14. Fig. 27.)

Length: 10.8 mm. Width: 4.8 mm. Short, widest at posterior third; entirely of a light aeneous colour, with sides of the pronotum broadly bordered by a well defined golden cupreous band.

Head wide, vertex rather strongly punctate, with a transverse arcuate furrow surmounting and before the thick ridge. Forehead flattened, slightly pubescent, ornamented with some striae concentrically arranged around a single centre. Epistoma very wide and feebly emarginate. Eyes projecting laterally and slightly transversally depressed, inclined toward the centre at the vertex. Antennae reaching the level of the anterior coxae. Pronotum widest at posterior third, a little less than one and three-quarters as wide as long, a little wider in front than behind, bisinuate anteriorly with the marginal striae widely interrupted at middle; anterior angles not projecting; sides feebly sinuate from the anterior angles to posterior third, then strongly convex to posterior angles which are rounded; bordered laterally by an

entire carina. Base deeply emarginate at each side with a median sub-truncate lobe. Middle of disc finely punctate, sides finely and transversally wrinkled. Scutellum triangular, steel-blue, a little longer than wide. Elytra little more than one and a fifth wider than the pronotum, a little less than one and two-thirds as long as wide; very little wider at posterior third than at humeri; rounded at shoulders then straight along apical third, then attenuate to tips which are conjointly attenuate; entire margin serrate from shoulders to tips, the serrations being sharp and strong from the middle to the apex. Disc feebly and regularly punctate, without costae; basal foveae not very conspicuous; two, superficial, indistinct and round between the suture and sides and an elongate one behind these, close to the lateral margins. Basal lobe of elytra rounded. Epipleural carina absent. Posterior angles of abdominal segments very acute and visible from above. Prosternum very finely punctate as also the abdomen. First segment of abdomen deeply furrowed, lateral edge of segments longitudinally impressed, last sternite carinate at middle and feebly emarginated at apex between two teeth. Anterior femora with a wide obtuse tooth.

Closely allied to *C. macarthuri*, but differs by frontal striae being arranged around a single centre; by the basal lobe of elytra being rounded, and the under-surface being entirely aeneous; furthermore, the elytral serrations are stronger and the first abdominal segment is deeply furrowed.

Tanganyika Territory: Katona, near Pangani, May, 1905. Type in my own collection. One female.

66. ***Actenodes gabonica johnstoni*, n.subsp. (Plate 15. Fig. 28.)**

Differs from *A. gabonica gabonica*, Ehrnst, by the shape of the pronotum, the posterior angles of which do not project outwardly. (Fig. 28a.)

Tanganyika Territory: Katona Johnston, September, 1932). One specimen.

67. ***Pseudobelionota lineatipennis*, Sol.**

Ann. Soc. Ent., F2, 11, 1933, p. 308.

(Type Locality: Senegal.)

Kenya Colony: Makindu (C. G. MacArthur, December, 1933). One specimen.

68. ***Phloeols quadricornis*, Fairm.**

Rev. Ent. Caen., p. 100, 1892.

(Type Locality: Abyssinia.)

Kenya Colony: Rumuruti (C. G. MacArthur, May, 1933). One specimen.

69. *Disoderopsis macarthuri*, n.sp. (Plate 15. Fig. 29.)

Length: 7 mm. Width: 2.9 mm. Elongate, black; elytra, abdomen and legs with a bronzy reflection; clothed with rather long recumbent greyish hairs forming a pattern with the blackish intervening pubescence.

Head rather large, convex, longitudinally furrowed, clothed with a thick black pubescence intermingled with spots of fine whitish hairs. Epistoma strongly narrowed between antennal cavities, broadly emarginate in front. Antennal cavities wide, surmounted by an exteriorly enlarged groove. Interocular space wider than long. Eyes rather large, regularly elliptic, slightly covered by the anterior margin of the pronotum. Antennae serrate from the fifth joint, second joint shorter than the two following. Pronotum one-fourth wider than long, widest toward the base; anterior margin with a somewhat pronounced central projection; sides very feebly arcuate and narrowed toward posterior angles; marginal carina entire and angularly sinuate near the base; posterior angles rounded; base deeply bi-sinuate, with a median sub-truncate lobe. Disc very strongly and semi-circularly depressed behind, feebly furrowed at middle, clothed with black hairs intermingled with fine white hairs especially toward the sides; posterior half distinctly wrinkled transversely. Upper lateral carina smooth, shiny, sinuous, united with the lower carina a little in front of the posterior angles, but not reaching the anterior edge. Scutellum very large, sub-equilateral, smooth, and very shiny. Elytra nearly as wide as pronotum at shoulders; widest at posterior third (where the abdominal segments are visible) with parallel sides from the humeri to posterior third, then gradually narrowing to the tips which are separately rounded and finely serrate. Epipleural carina entire and merged into the margin beyond the posterior half. Disc deeply and widely excavated along the base; suture posteriorly carinate, with the surface finely and regularly punctate. Chin-piece rounded and narrowly bordered. Prosternum convex, strongly though sparsely punctate, haired; prosternal process wide, narrow and rounded posteriorly. Posterior coxae angularly emarginate at posterior edge, external angle acute but not projecting outwardly. Abdomen distinctly reticulate, slightly and sparsely pubescent. Last segment feebly sinuate at apex. Pygidium armed in the middle with a small projection visible from above. Legs moderate, tarsi short, claws lobate.

Kenya Colony: Hola on the Tana River (C. G. MacArthur, November, 1933).

Genus *XENITA*, n. genus.

For some considerable time, I have maintained a distinction in my own collection between certain species of *Agilini*,

hitherto placed in the Genus *PHLOCTEIS*, especially *P. pulchra*, *Obl.*, and several other undescribed species, under the unpublished generic name *XENITA*.

Amongst the material taken by Mr. H. J. Allen Turner is a specimen which I associate with this genus, and as my own material is not now available to me, I take the opportunity of describing the distinctive characters of this new genus, using Mr. Turner's species as the genotype. This genus is closely allied to *Phlocteis* and it will suffice to tabulate the differences between the two.

XENITA. (Genotype <i>keniensis</i> , n.sp.)	PHLOCTEIS. (Genotype <i>quadricornis</i> Tairin.)
Cheeks un-armed.	Cheeks armed with a wide, very obtuse tooth.
Chin visible.	Chin visible, transversely carinate.
Chin-piece entire, nearly rounded.	Chin-piece widely emarginate and very shortened at the middle, with a triangular lobe at each side.
Antennae serrate from the fifth joint.	Antennae serrate from the fourth joint.
Pronotum sub-orbicular.	Pronotum expanded and strongly angled behind.
Posterior angles of abdominal segments rectangular; general shape more elongate.	Posterior angles of abdominal segments quite rounded; general shape more robust, elytra strongly and more distinctly carinate.

70. ***Xenita keniensis***, n.sp. (Plate 15. Fig. 30.)

Length: 9.5 mm. Width 2.75 mm. Elongate, of a purple-black colour above, cupreous below; pronotum more cupreous.

Head convex, moderately wide; strongly furrowed from the vertex to the epistoma. Clothed in hairs grouped in tufts covering four, more or less distinct tubercles; lower surface delicately wrinkled. Interocular area as long as wide at middle, enlarged at summit. Epistoma very much constricted between antennal cavities, very slightly emarginate in front. Eyes medium-sized, projecting, and oval in shape. Antennae very short, serrate from the fifth joint; second joint almost globular, third and fourth

sub-equal, third less long than fourth. Pronotum one and a third as wide as long, widest behind the middle, anterior edge projecting at middle, delicately bordered by fine striae, anterior angles rounded; sides strongly convex; posterior angles widely rounded; base bi-sinuate with a wide and short median lobe. Disc semi-circularly excavated behind, with a median rounded depression; wrinkled at middle, rugosely punctate towards sides; at each side some distance from the lateral edge, and just before the middle, is a marked arcuate carina. Scutellum large, triangular. Elytra as wide at shoulders as the pronotum, widest before the posterior third, strongly sinuate from humeri to apical third, then acutely attenuate to the tips which are separately rounded and indistinctly serrate. Epipleural carina effaced in front. Disc rather widely excavated along the suture, clothed with a fairly distinct pubescence in a whitish design transversely; elsewhere inconspicuous. Pygidium armed with a median acute point. Underside sparsely pubescent, rather strongly sculptured; abdomen aciculary punctate; cheeks without a projection; chin-piece large and rounded. Prosternum rugose; prosternal process wide, bordered by a ledge, sub-parallel at sides; rounded at apex. Internal angle of posterior coxae widely rounded; external angle rounded and projecting. Intercoxal process of abdomen acute; suture of the first segments conspicuous and smooth at middle; four last sternites ornamented with a tuft of white hairs at anterior angles; last sternite sub-truncate, with lateral angles rounded; bordered by a groove; pleural edge very narrow; third and fourth sternites furrowed along pleural carina; pleural carina feebly projecting. Tibiae carinate outwards, rather straight; posterior ones rather flattened. Tarsi short with joints sub-equal, the last joint equal to the others together; claws lobate.

Kenya Colony: Sokoke Forest (H. J. Allen Turner, July, 1932). One specimen.

71. ***Chalcophlocteis dives macarthuri***, sub.sp. nov.

(Plate 15. Fig. 31.)

The type of *dives* was described from the Transvaal by Peringuèy. The sub-species differs in having a uniform colour above without a golden tinge on the pronotum and at apex of elytra; sides of the pronotum straighter and less expanded before the posterior angles; two posterior discal fossae of the pronotum more marked and more contiguous; middle of the pronotum distinctly depressed. I do not consider the two forms to be specifically distinct.

Kenya Colony: Ziواني (C. G. MacArthur, April, 1932). Type and co-type.

72. **Planidia velutina**, Kerr.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., Vol. 43, p. 278, 1899.

(Type Locality: Abyssinia.)

Kenya Colony: Makuyu (C. D. Knight, November, 1927). Several specimens of this species have been submitted to me by the Imperial Institute of Entomology.

73. **Corcebus (Katonina) tricolour**, n.sp. (Plate 15. Fig. 32.)

Length: 8.25 mm. Width: 2.75 mm. Rather elongate, of a greenish aeneous colour, with a very large steel-blue spot on each elytra, beyond the middle, and with a red apex; clothed in places with a recumbent sparse pubescence and elsewhere with dark hairs. Posterior red spot separated from the steel-blue ones by a snow-white band. Under parts feebly pubescent, with prosternal epipleura, sides of metasternum and coxa densely clothed with whitish, rather long, recumbent pubescence.

Head strongly punctate and deeply furrowed, inflated at sides of furrow, and clothed, in fresh specimens, by erect tufts of pubescence. Front separated from the epistoma by a distinct arcuate carina, surmounting the antennal cavities. Epistoma large, widely emarginate in front, a little longer than wide. Interocular area widest at summit, with sides feebly arcuate, separated from the eyes by a superficial furrow. Eyes testaceous, regularly elliptic. Antennae serrate from fourth joint, scarcely reaching the middle of the pronotum, second joint very thick, a little longer than the third, the third a little longer than the fourth, and decreasing regularly to the apex. Pronotum widest at the middle, feebly bi-sinuate and bordered towards front, with anterior angles rather projecting; sides regularly rounded and feebly sinuate before the posterior angles which project slightly forward; lateral carina feebly sinuous and indefinitely crenate; basal median lobe deeply emarginate. Disc uneven, with a strong boss behind the middle of the pronotum; surface longitudinally crossed at middle by two parallel bands of black, erect, leaf-shaped pubescence. Scutellum very large cordiform, deeply excavated. Elytra wider behind the middle, a little wider at shoulders and wider than pronotum at base; humeral callosities rather projecting, narrowly elevated along the bases whilst the tips are conjointly and widely truncate and sharply serrate. Suture strongly elevated backwards; epipleural carina invisible. Disc rather strongly punctate, with the punctures less deep at the steel-blue and red spots. Pubescence of the fore-half intermingled with some white spots. Cheek toothed, chin rounded. Anterior edge of the prosternum without chin-piece. Prosternal process triangular, slightly excavated, wrinkled transversely, feebly pubescent and longitudinally arcuate.

Metasternum regularly sculptured. Abdomen feebly punctate, the last sternite sub-truncate and rounded at the apex, separated from the pleural edge by an entire groove. External angle of the posterior coxae hidden by pubescence. Tibiae straight, posterior trochanter pointed within; first joint of tarsi as long as next two together; tarsi nearly as long as two-thirds of tibiae, last joint as long as the three first ones; claws bifid.

This species belongs to a new sub-genus *KATONIA*, differing from the genus *CORAEBUS* in having the sides of the pronotum not distinctly crenate, epipleural carina of the elytra failing or tending to be obsolete, first joint of posterior tarsi as long as two following together, with the fifth as long as the three first; tarsi longer, and by the special character of the pubescence.

Ivory Coast: Type in my own collection, taken at Dimbroko.

Tanganyika Territory: Katona. One specimen.

Kenya Colony: Kaimosi (H. J. Allen Turner, March-April, 1932). One specimen.

74. ***Sambus montanus*, Kerr.**

K. Schwed. Akad. Wiss Upsala, 1908, p. 26, pl. 1, f. 4.

(Type Locality: Kibonoto, Kilimanjaro.)

Kenya Colony: Meru, 5,000 ft., December, 1934; Ngong (A. F. J. Gedye, May, 1935).

75. ***Melibaeus albopilosus*, Kerr.**

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., XLIII, 1899, p. 274.

(Type Locality: Tabora, T.T.)

Tanganyika Territory: Kesima, 11th October, 1934. One specimen.

The var. *montanus*, Kerr., K. Schewd. Akad. Wiss. Upsala, 1908, p. 24.

(Type Locality: Kibonoto, Kilimanjaro, is a simple aberration of the former.)

Kenya Colony: Lerogi, 9th October, 1934. One specimen.

76. ***Melibaeus violaceipennis*, n.sp.** (Plate 16. Fig. 33.)

Length: 6 mm. Width: 1.75 mm. Thick-set, black with violaceous elytra; sides of pronotum, metathoracic epipleura, coxae, pleural edge of first two segments, sides of the third abdominal segment, ornamented with whitish pubescence.

Head medium-sized, angularly excavated in front, interocular area almost as long as wide at summit; feebly narrowed at base. Epistoma as long as wide at middle, widely and arcuately emarginate at front. Eyes rather large, narrowed towards summit, separated from the front by a deep and narrow

groove. Antennae short, reaching the level of the middle of the pronotum, serrate from the sixth joint, second joint thick, three following sub-equal. Pronotum a little less than one and a half times wider than long, widest towards the middle, more narrow in front than behind, nearly straight and distinctly bordered at anterior edge, with very inflated, acute and not very projecting anterior angles; sides convex in front, sinuate before posterior angles; lateral carina entire and very sinuous; posterior angles nearly rectangular; base almost straight at each side with a median truncate lobe. Disc abruptly declivious laterally in front and flattened towards posterior angles, with a median boss nearer to the base than the anterior edge, surface covered with deep irregularly arranged wrinkles. Scutellum rather large and somewhat circular. Elytra less wide at shoulders than prosternum at the base, rounded at the shoulders; humeral callosities very prominent and overhanging the epipleural carina; sides sinuate from shoulders to posterior third, then narrowing acutely to the tips which are separately rounded and slightly serrate. Abdomen visible from anterior fourth to after posterior third; pygidium visible, rounded at apex. Disc impressed at each side of the base; abruptly declivious at middle of each side, flattened along the suture. Epipleural carina entire and feebly distinct behind, surface strongly irrorated in front, less so at apex. Chin-piece divided into two wide rounded lobes, genal tooth obtuse. Prosternum rugose, prosternal process arcuate, longitudinally excavated and bordered by a little ridge. Abdomen feebly punctate, three last sternites bordered in front by a smooth band; last sternite rounded and not distinctly crenate. External angle of posterior coxae projecting outward and rounded at apex. Pleural carina arcuate on the first sternite, straight on the others; last three sternites together deeply grooved at sides and apex.

Kenya Colony: Kisii, Kavirondo (Miss Napier, September, 1933). One specimen.

77. **Kamosia turneri**, n.sp. (Plate 16. Fig. 34.)

Length: 6.75 mm. Width: 2.35 mm. Piceous above with some slight pattern of the pubescence; bluish below.

Head feebly convex, furrowed on the vertex and the front; irregularly wrinkled, clothed with golden and black hairs; interocular area feebly narrowed after the middle. Epistoma constricted between ocular cavities, widely and rather deeply emarginate in front. Eyes moderately projecting. Antennae reaching just short of the middle of the pronotum, serrate from fifth joint. Pronotum widest toward the base, narrowed in front, one-fifth wider than long, bisinuate anteriorly with a marked

projection of the median lobe; sides feebly convex when viewed from above, with the lateral carina sinuous and entire; posterior angles rounded, base moderately emarginate at each side, with a large rounded median lobe. Disc very uneven, strongly excavated along the lateral margin, irregularly covered with yellowish pubescence forming a pattern; bottom irregularly and strongly wrinkled. Scutellum triangular, smooth. Elytra nearly twice as long as the width of both, rounded at shoulders, slightly sinuate at sides from humeri to posterior third, then convexly narrowed to tips which are separately rounded and delicately serrate. Chin dentate at middle; chin-piece divided into two large lobes. Prosternal process rugose, bordered laterally, sculptured longitudinally and very inflated behind. Prothoracic episternum concave, deeply grooved, the groove slightly removed from the lateral edge and accommodating the antennae when these are in repose. Lateral portions of the mesosternum inconspicuous. Metasternum very declivious in front, convex, and covered with projections; ornamented with two elevated crests towards intermediate coxae. Posterior margin pad-shaped. Posterior edge of posterior coxae slightly sinuous, external angle rounded and projecting slightly outward. Intercoxal process of first abdominal segment acute and wrinkled. Surface of first abdominal segment covered with wrinkles in an irregular pattern, four following segments smooth; first and second segments projecting at sides. Pleural edge separated from disc of segments by a ridge, third and fourth segments narrowly grooved along lateral ridge, last segment short and semi-circularly grooved, widely truncate at apex with lateral angles rounded; pleural edge wrinkled. Pygidium truncate and armed with ten little teeth of which the external ones are more robust. Legs grooved along the inferior edge; tibiae nearly straight; first four joints of tarsi short, sub-equal, transversely depressed; last joint equal in length to others taken together. Claws nearly parallel and strongly lobate.

I have provisionally placed this species in the genus *Kamosia*, but it differs from the geno-type in certain characters.

Kenya Colony: Nairobi (H. J. A. Turner, May, 1926). Two specimens.

78. ***Pseudagrilus beryllinus*, Fahr.**

Inst. Caffrar, I, 1891, p. 360.

(Type Locality: Limpopo.)

Kenya Colony: Naivasha (H. J. Allen Turner, May, 1936). One specimen.

79. **Pseudagrilus variabilis**, Thery.
 Bull. Soc. Sc. Nat. Maroc., IX, 1929, 13.
 (Type Locality: Harrar, Abyssinia.)
Kenya Colony: Kibwezi (Dr. van Someren, December, 1929). One specimen.
80. **Pseudagrilus zonatus**, Roth.
 Wied. Arch. fur. Naturg., XVII, 1891, p. 119.
 (Type Locality: Abyssinia.)
Kenya Colony: Kaimosi (H. J. A. Turner, March-April, 1932); Ngong (H. J. A. Turner, March, 1936). Two specimens.
81. **Pseudagrilus sophorae**, Fab. (*sophoroides* Murray).
 Ent. Syst., 1/2/92, p. 219.
 (Type Locality: Guinea.)
Kenya Colony: Sabaki, Tana River (Turner-MacArthur, April, 1932). One specimen.
82. **Pseudagrilus huntii**, n.sp. (Plate 16. Fig. 35.)
 Length: 6.6 mm. Width: 2 mm. Elongate, widest behind; greenish-blue in colour, head green in front, posterior femora golden-red, intermediate and anterior tibiae golden; underparts of a brighter and more shining colour; antennae black from third joint.
 Head moderately large, convex, slightly furrowed on vertex, strongly wrinkled; intervals between the wrinkles salient and rounded; these wrinkles more or less circularly disposed around two centres on the vertex and transverse on the forehead; with a rounded more finely wrinkled tubercle at the middle; base slightly depressed. Epistoma abruptly projecting on to forehead, nearly twice as broad as long, slightly sinuate in front; interocular area slightly longer than wide, with sides nearly parallel. Eyes large, rather regularly elliptic, and slightly projecting. Antennae short, scarcely reaching the anterior edge of the pronotum; first joint robust, second ovoid, about twice as long as broad, third and fourth shorter than the second and equal in length, fifth and following lobate and acute. Pronotum a little less than one and a half times as wide as long, widest at base, bordered by a shining ridge and rather strongly bi-sinuous in front, with the anterior angles projecting forward, acute and depressed; sides feebly convex and bordered by an entire sinuous projecting carina; posterior angles projecting slightly outwards and rectangular in shape. Base widely bi-sinuate, with a median emarginate lobe. Disc covered with raised wrinkles arranged circularly around the middle of the anterior edge, and transversely behind. Surface rather regularly convex, obliquely

impressed at each side. Upper carina smooth, strongly arcuate, extending from posterior angles towards anterior ones but becoming obscure at anterior fifth. Scutellum rather large, convex in front, straight behind, with a smooth acute process in the middle. Elytra two and a half times as long as wide, widest at posterior third, strongly rounded at shoulders, feebly sinuate from humeri to apical third then acutely attenuate to tips which are widely and sub-conjointly rounded with the apical edge finely serrate. Epipleural carina very thin and feebly projecting in front. Very strong and sharp from level of posterior coxae to apex; epipleural wide behind. Disc widely excavated on the basal lobe, and elevated in front into a carina; humeral callosities rounded and rather projecting, posteriorly prolonged by a straight carina distinctly visible when viewed from the side, extending beyond the level of the posterior coxae. Suture slightly bordered behind; strongly and very regularly irrorated on the surface. Chin-piece large and entire. Prosternum very convex, rugose; prosternal process deeply concave, curved behind; middle of the metasternum with an oval, smooth-bottomed fovea; posterior margin of posterior coxa very widely emarginate; last abdominal segment rounded, with long hairs, grooved along the edge; pleural margin golden, nearly smooth with the sides finely and regularly crenate.

Kenya Colony: Kisii (D. Buxton, November, 1933). One female. Nairobi (A. F. J. Gedye, January, 1933). One specimen.

83. ***Agrilus grandis*, C. & G.**

Mon. Bup., Vol. 2, p. 5, pl. 1, f. 3, 1839.

(Type Locality: Senegal.)

Kenya Colony: Athi Falls (A. F. J. Gedye, November, 1934). Two specimens. Ngong (Dr. van Someren, December, 1938).

Specimens from Kenya are similar to those from South Africa, but the two first spots of the middle of the elytra are frequently contiguous, thus forming a band.

84. ***Agrilus somereni*, sp.n.** (Plate 16. Fig. 36.)

Length: 13 mm. Width: 3.9 mm. Very elongate, dull blackish above, shining blue-black below; head cupreous, each elytron ornamented with two small whitish spots close to the suture, one before the middle, the second at the posterior fourth; underparts ornamented with white spots. Head moderately large, finely and longitudinally wrinkled, wrinkles becoming less distinct and transverse in front; interocular area widest at middle, notably longer than wide, feebly constricted at base; ornamented at each side close to the middle of length of the eyes with a

little depression, this bordered outwardly by a small ridge. Epistoma scarcely wider than long, deeply emarginate in front, separated by a carina. Eyes large, elliptic, almost twice as long as wide, moderately projecting and not protruding beyond the convexity of the head.

Antennae rather short, and not reaching the anterior coxae, second joint almost twice as long as wide, a little longer than the third, fourth longest of all, angularly lobate, the serration becoming rounded at apex from fifth joint. Pronotum a little more than one and a half times as wide as long; widest a little before the base, and slightly narrowed in front; anterior edge very feebly bi-sinuate, and margined; anterior angles slightly protruding, sides nearly straight at fore part and slightly narrower at posterior angles; lateral carina entire and slightly undulating; upper carina very arcuate and joining the lateral carina at middle; lower carina united with lateral ones toward the base and slightly divergent at the front; posterior angles very obtuse. Disc longitudinally, very widely, and deeply excavated at middle; widely furrowed along the upper carina backward, and along lateral carina forward; surface covered with transverse, bi-arcuate superficial wrinkles. Scutellum very large, sub-cordiform, feebly bi-sinuate in front, prolonged behind; transversally bi-arcuate; feebly impressed.

Elytra a little less wide than pronotum at base, sinuate from shoulders to posterior third, then more or less straight to the tips which are separately rounded and regularly serrate. Epipleural carina distinct at base only; epipleural lobe triangular. Disc very strongly carinate, the carina reaching from humeral callosities to near apex; sutural carina projecting, entire, and without sutural tooth. Surface clothed with brown inconspicuous recumbent pubescence. On each elytron close to and within the costa are two little white spots of which the first is placed in front of the middle point and the second towards the posterior fourth. Chin-piece entire, separated from the prosternum by a small deep furrow. Mesosternum rugose, feebly pubescent; prosternal process large, flat and slightly expanded at apex. Prothoracic episterna clothed with infrequent dense recumbent white pubescence. Middle of the metasternum wrinkled in front, smooth behind; sides pubescent, the pubescence reaching nearly to the edge. Abdomen deeply and regularly punctate, very shiny. Intercoxal process of the first segment wide, terminating in a small point. All sternites ornamented at each side, close to the anterior edge and not far from the lateral margin by a rather deep depression which is covered with white recumbent pubescence. Pleural carina almost obsolete on the first segment. Last segment longer than wide, grooved along the edge; pleural

edge strongly serrate. Anterior and intermediate tibiae slightly arcuate, posterior ones straight and irregularly crenate; posterior tarsi nearly as long as the tibiae, first joint longer than the following combined.

Considering the form of the interocular area, slightly constricted at the base, the shortness of the antennae, the rounded apical abdominal segment, the specimen just described would appear to be a female, but the anterior curved tibiae and the crenate posterior edge of the posterior tibiae are those of a male.

Kenya Colony: Kitale (Dr. van Someren, July, 1932). One male.

85. ***Agrifus vincentae***, n.sp. (Plate 16. Fig. 37.)

Length: 8.5 mm. Width: 2.2 mm. Rather elongate, widest at posterior third, of a bluish-green colour above, with the base of the front and epistoma cupreous-red; cupreous-green below; upper part glabrous, with the exception of a fascia, a rounded spot at middle of each elytron toward the anterior third of the length and an apical silvery-white spot covering the apex. Prothoracic episterna and coxae clothed with compact, recumbent, rather long pubescence. Part of the two first abdominal sternites visible from above also pubescent; abdomen sparsely covered with very short recumbent pubescence.

Head rather large, strongly furrowed from vertex to epistoma; the furrow lined at the bottom, sides of the furrow strongly convex and projecting, sparsely punctate; interocular area a little longer than wide, with sides nearly straight and slightly divergent toward the summit.

Epistoma nearly twice as wide as long, separated from the front by a small carina; widely emarginate in front. Eyes rather large, regularly elliptic, very convex and forming a curve different to that of the head. Antennae reaching nearly to the middle of the length of the pronotum, lobate from the fourth joint, second joint twice as long as the third, third sub-equal to the fourth. Pronotum, one-fifth less wide at summit than at base, widest at anterior fourth; strongly bi-sinuate and distinctly bordered in front, with anterior angles strongly projecting. Sides arcuate in front and sinuate behind with posterior angles projecting outward. Lateral carina feebly sinuous; upper carina very arcuate, reaching the lateral carina towards the middle; lower carina feebly undulating and entirely separated from the lateral carina; posterior angle nearly straight; base deeply sinuate at each side, with a wide, truncate and scarcely emarginate median lobe. Disc very uneven with the middle of the anterior margin carrying a thick ridge with sides very

declivious toward the anterior angles; posterior half of disc rather strongly excavated, with two wide hollows situated at the middle and with a furrow along the upper carina. Surface smooth, with some large punctures and wrinkles in the base of the hollows which are slightly pubescent. Scutellum three times as wide as long. Elytra not quite as wide at shoulders as the pronotum at base, three and a half times as long as wide, conjointly; widest at posterior third; laterally sinuate from shoulders to posterior third then straightly narrowed to tips which are separately and widely rounded and finely serrate, sharply carinate along the base. Humeral callosities rather prominent; epipleural carina entire and feebly projecting, with a triangular epipleural lobe. Disc widely and triangularly impressed at base, a little swollen at each side of the scutellum, slightly excavated below the pubescent spots, along the suture and along the posterior lateral margin behind; middle of disc longitudinally flattened; surface rather rugose. Chin-piece deeply and angularly emarginate. Prosternum convex, with posterior external angle of posterior coxae feebly acute. Pleural carina entire and very prominent; sides of sternites deeply and narrowly furrowed along the pleural carina; last sternite rounded at apex, semi-circularly grooved with pleural edge somewhat serrate. Anterior and intermediate femora deeply sinuate towards apices, the tibiae of same legs arcuate. Posterior tarsi a little more than half the length of the tibiae.

Uganda: Mawakota (Dr. van Someren, June, 1931). One female.

86. *Agrilus jinjaensis*, n.sp. (Plate 16. Fig. 38.)

Length: 10 mm. Width: 2.5 mm. Elongate, very narrowed posteriorly; elytra rounded at apex and rather serrate; of a deep steel-blue colour above, except for the forehead and sides of the pronotum which are aeneous; lower surface glabrous, shiny and aeneous in colour.

Head rather wide, deeply furrowed from the vertex to epistoma; covered with longitudinal striae on the vertex and transverse striae in front, with the bottom of the grooves smooth. Interocular area appreciably longer than wide, slightly and arcuately constricted towards the base. Epistoma separated from the front by a carina; wider than long, emarginate at anterior edge. Eyes very large, almost twice as long as wide; rather regularly elliptic, projecting and in line with the curve of the head. Antennae short, scarcely reaching the middle of the pronotum; lobate from the fourth joint, second and third joints subequal, fourth a little longer than the third. Pronotum a little less than one and three-quarters as wide as long; almost straight

and finely bordered in front with a few projecting angles; sides straight and almost parallel, slightly narrowed towards posterior angles which are obtuse. Basi-sinuate at each side with a wide truncate median lobe. Lateral carina straight; upper carina short, very arcuate and projecting and forming a swelling at each side of the pronotum, reaching the lateral margin towards the middle; lower carina united with the lateral carina at the base, and divergent forward. Disc finely, densely, and transversely wrinkled; feebly impressed in front of the scutellum; furrowed along the upper carina. Scutellum wider than long, transversely carinate. Elytra as wide at the shoulders as the pronotum at the base; straightly enlarged from humeri to posterior third then narrowed to the tips which are separately and narrowly rounded and finely serrate. Disc excavated behind humeri, very superficially sculptured with the tip of each elytron separately convex. Chin-piece entire, rounded; anterior edge of prosternum arcuate with the disc convex; prosternal process separated by a superficial transverse furrow, flat, irrorated, bordered and completely rounded at apex. Lateral angles of posterior coxae projecting and rounded; intercoxal process of first sternite rectangular. Abdomen slightly punctate; sternites with a posterior smooth margin; pleural carina entire, last sternite longer than wide, grooved also along the posterior edge, clothed at apex with some semi-erect white hairs, visible when viewed in profile. Pleural edge regularly crenate and armed at middle with a strong point, invisible from above. Tibiae straight, anterior edge of posterior tibiae sinuous; (tarsi wanting).

Uganda: Jinja (Dr. van Someren, June, 1936). One female. A second specimen, in poor condition, taken in the same locality in October, 1930, differs from that described in having a black forehead and greenish-cupreous underside. The posterior tarsi are equal to three-fourths of the tibia, the first joint is equal to the three following put together.

This new species belongs to the little group represented by *A. hastulatus*, Fahr., from Natal; it is close to *A. ghesquieri*, Théry, from the Congo.

87. ***Agrilus gedyei*, n.sp.** (Plate 17. Fig. 39.)

Length: 5.8 mm. Width: 1.6 mm. Moderately elongate, of a brown aeneous colour with a large bluish-black spot covering the middle of the posterior part of the elytra and two spots of the same colour on each side of the suture towards the anterior fourth; ornamented also with some small white spots of white pubescence and a transverse fascia of brown pubescence intermixed with white hairs toward the posterior third. Head

moderately large, furrowed from vertex to the middle of the front; slightly expanded at each side of the vertex and covered with semi-circular wrinkles; feebly sculptured in front and clothed with a brownish pubescence forming a rosette. Inter-ocular area wider than long, and one-fifth wider at summit than at base, with straight sides. Epistoma almost as wide as long separated from the front by an angulate and feebly elevated carina. Eyes elongate, rather regularly elliptic, projecting slightly beyond the curve of the head. Antennae rather short, not reaching the middle of the pronotum; angular-lobate from the fourth joint; second joint robust, a little longer than the third. Pronotum wider than length by a third, widest at the base, a little less than a fifth wider at base than in front; nearly straight in front and not distinctly bordered; with anterior angles moderately projecting. Sides feebly arcuate in front, straight and sub-parallel behind, with posterior angles rectangular. Lateral carina entire, nearly straight, feebly arcuate towards anterior angles. Upper carina strongly arcuate at base, becoming divergent forward, and nearly reaching the middle of the length of the pronotum. Lower carina united with the lateral ones at the posterior third. Base sinuate at each side with a feebly emarginate median lobe. Disc rather uneven, transversely depressed on the posterior half, the depression continuing at each side towards the anterior angles. Anterior half depressed at middle; surface clothed with some sparse whitish recumbent hairs and covered with semi-circular reticulate wrinkles. Scutellum considerably wider than long, transversely carinate, straight in front, semi-circular behind with a narrow central point. Elytra a little less than three times as long as this width, scarcely wider at humeri than pronotum at base, with humeral callosities projecting slightly and not overhanging the epipleural carina; nearly straight up to the middle, widest at posterior third then attenuate to the tips which are separately and narrowly rounded with posterior edge finely serrate. Basal margin strongly and sharply carinate. Epipleural carina very distinct at base, hidden behind by the edge of the elytra. Disc very irrorated. Underside distinctly pubescent; chin-piece entire; prosternum convex, prosternal process flat, wide, short, and rounded at apex. Abdomen rather strongly punctured, with the anterior and posterior edges of the segments smooth; epipleural carina entire and projecting, bi-arcuate from the third to fourth sternites, sides of the third and fourth sternites grooved between the disc of the sternite and the pleural edge, widely subtruncate and irregularly crenate at apex, bordered behind by semi-erect long hairs; the pleural edge wrinkled and without denticulation. Posterior

lateral angle of posterior coxae rounded, tibiae very slightly arcuate, posterior tibiae shorter than others by a third (female).

Kenya Colony: Nairobi (MacArthur, July, 1934). One female. Another specimen also from the same locality, captured by Mr. A. F. J. Gedye, August, 1934. The specimen taken by Mr. Gedye is a little wider than the type, but I think both are females. The latter specimen has the median lobe of the pronotum, truncate.

88. *Aphanisticus gedyei*, n.sp. (Plate 17. Fig. 40.)

Length: 3.6 mm. Width at middle of pronotum, 1.27 mm.; at posterior third of elytra, 1.25 mm. Rather elongate, of a black aeneous colour above, and underparts more aeneous than upper; easily recognisable by its large sub-globular pronotum.

Head very small, sub-globular, furrowed in front and triangularly impressed on the vertex, covered with very sparse, deep umbilicate punctures arranged principally on the cheeks and front, with the base of the depressions finely irrorated. Interocular area wider than eye, with sides very acute. Eyes very small, regularly elliptic, not salient. Epistoma triangular, surmounted by two rounded pores. Antennae reaching the middle of the pronotum, with the first segment lodged in the groove on the cheeks, the last four segments forming a club, the last segment being the largest. Pronotum very convex, widest at middle, very feebly bi-sinuate in front, with anterior angles slightly projecting and obtuse. Sides rounded towards front, slightly sinuate distally, with the posterior angles obtuse. Lateral carina entire and nearly straight; base straight at each side with a small rounded median lobe. Disc very finely irrorated at the base, covered with sparse yet strong punctures. Posterior angles deeply and roundly excavated. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra as wide at shoulders as base of pronotum, sinuate from humeri to the middle, then acutely attenuate to the tips which are separately rounded. Epipleural carina sharp and forming a groove toward the base, less distinct toward the apex; base transversely grooved. Disc longitudinally flattened at the middle with a tectiform suture; surface linearly punctate with slight longitudinal ridging, visible only in profile; with intervening lines feebly and transversely wrinkled. Prosternum convex, very sparsely and irregularly yet deeply punctate, punctures umbilicate; prosternal process wide, feebly arcuate and convex, with the apex subtruncate. Prothoracic episterna swollen, with a deep longitudinal cavity in the middle of each side, for accommodating the club of the antennae. Abdomen almost smooth, covered with very sparse, superficial, elongate, umbilicate punctures. Second sternite longer than the

two following put together; last sternite semi-circularly grooved, pleural margin feebly and angularly emarginate at middle and very finely and closely denticulate. Pleural carina entire and feebly salient. Femora excessively wide, grooved at the edge, to accommodate the tibiae and tarsi which in repose are invisible.

Kenya Colony: Nanyuki, December, 1935; paratype at Nairobi (A. F. J. Gedye, May, 1936).

89. **Aphanisticus dimorphus**, n.sp. (Plate 17. Fig. 41.)

Length: 2.9 mm. Width 8 mm. Elongate, of a black aeneous colour slightly shiny, as large at the middle of the pronotum as at shoulders and at the posterior third of the body. Surface microscopically irrorated.

Head very large, strongly excavated between the eyes, the depression closed in front, rounded behind, with a little rounded pore in the bottom. Eyes well removed from the edge of the pronotum, anterior edge parallel carinate and not projecting forward, upper half visible from above, slightly projecting, lower half curved below. Cheeks swollen; face curved below and not visible from above. Pronotum widest at middle, straight in front with anterior angles rather projecting forward; sides feebly expanded and rounded with lateral carina feebly arcuate and very finely crenate, with posterior angles feebly obtuse and rounded; base with a median rounded lobe. Disc very uneven with sides flattened, the middle with four protuberances of which the two anterior ones are the last; posterior angles very deeply excavated. Scutellum very small. Elytra a little wider at the shoulders than the pronotum at base, slightly attenuate from middle to tips which are separately and obliquely truncated and very finely crenate. Epipleural carina sharp, entirely visible from above. Disc impressed at the base and sides, with a very elevated suture and with a rather distinct carina reaching from the middle of the base to the apex; interval between the suture and the median carina deeply sculptured along the posterior half. Antennal cavities wide and separated by a small ridge. Epistoma triangular, with the anterior edge rounded and bordered in front by a small groove. Antennae filiform and terminated by a club of four segments; the shaft of the antenna lodged in a genal scrobe, with the club approximated to the prothoracic episterna without an accommodating groove. Prosternum very large, with triangular raised area in the middle; apex of prosternal process strongly expanded and rounded behind. Abdomen clothed with a few cinereous hairs. Pleural carina very fine. Prosternal angles of the fifth sternite very acute and projecting backwards; pleural edge of the fifth

sternite very wide, truncate and feebly emarginate at middle, separated from the sternite by a stria. Femora very thickened and deeply sculptured for the reception of the anterior two-thirds of the tibiae.

Uganda: Kampala (A. F. J. Gedye, December, 1920). One male (type); paratype female, taken at same time.

On general appearance the female might seem to belong to another species; it differs from the type in having a more robust and wider shape; the frontal excavation is not closed in front, the longitudinal median costae of elytra are more distinct with rudiments of two others; the transverse rugosities of elytra more developed.

90. ***Aphanisticus nasutus***, Théry.

Bull. Soc. Sc. Nat. Maroc, 1929, p. 174.

(Type Locality: Atshoz, Mt. Da, Mahagi, Belgian Congo.)

Kenya Colony: Muhoroni (H. J. Allen Turner, March, 1930). One specimen.

91. ***Galbella turneri***, n.sp. (Plate 17. Fig. 42.)

Length: 4.45 mm. Width: 2.42 mm. Oval, very shiny, of a dark steel-blue above; black below, with tarsi testaceous, entirely glabrous with exception of a transverse, indistinct white pubescent spot at middle of first and second sternites, the spots not united. Eyes ivory-white in colour.

Head as large as the pronotum in front, regularly convex and feebly sub-truncate in front, rather strongly and regularly punctate. Interocular area two and a third times as wide at base as at summit; with side very arcuate; a little wider at base than long. Eyes partially hidden by the pronotum, the visible part very narrow. Antennae lying in a deep groove of the prothoracic episterna, and quite invisible. Pronotum widest at base, almost two and a half times as wide at base as at summit, a little more than two and three-quarters as wide as long, arcuately emarginate and bordered in front, with sides arcuately rounded. Posterior angles very acute and surrounding humeri; lateral carina very feebly arcuate, visible when viewed from above from the anterior fourth to the base. Base bi-arcuate. Disc regularly convex, without impression except for a superficial furrow extending along the lateral carina from the anterior angles to the posterior fourth; surface very finely punctate, with two or three lines of transverse punctures behind the anterior edge and two similar ones with punctures more closely arranged near the base. Scutellum triangular, very small. Elytra widest at humeri, a little less than one and a half times long as wide

together; arcuately attenuate from humeri to tips which are conjointly rounded. Epipleural carina sharp and visible from above from humeri to apical third, where they are obscured by the sides of the disc. Suture rather elevated behind. Disc regularly convex, with humeral callosities strongly projecting; superficially furrowed at each side of the suture, behind; surface covered with a few rows of punctures. Chin rounded in front and strongly punctate. Anterior edge of prosternum arcuate and bordered. Disc nearly smooth, sides delicately wrinkled. Antennal groove parallel at sides of the prosternum. Prosternal process convex, bordered by a fine stria rounded at apex. Metasternum rather strongly and regularly punctate in front and less so behind. Abdomen finely ornamented by a few punctures, slightly rugose below the two pubescent spots. Segments feebly and widely excavated at each side, with anterior angles of the free segments rounded, and the posterior ones projecting; last segment surrounded by three or four deep striae with the edge regularly and densely serrate at each side; with a wide obtuse tooth at the middle. Internal apical angle of posterior coxae forming a shiny callosity. Tibiae transversely flattened, with posterior edge strongly rounded, posterior ones very delicately ciliate.

Kenya Colony: Soko Forest (H. J. A. Turner, July, 1932). One female (type).

This species is very much less wide than *Galbella somereni*, Théry, also from East Africa. The anal sternite is without long hairs at the apex and has three to four striae instead of one. It differs from *G. jeanneli*, Théry, from Thika Falls, by the last abdominal segment being serrated at sides.

Genus *TRACHYS*, Fab.

Certain species of *Trachys* from Kenya and Kilimanjaro were described by Kerremans in "Voyage d'Alluaud et Jeannel." Subsequently, Dr. Obenberger, wishing to make a revision of Kerremans' work requested the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle to allow him to examine the specimens. Paratypes, but not the types, were forwarded. Now Obenberger has united some definitely distinct species and his determination of the paratypes is without value. Reference to this is to be found in my own "Report on the Buprestidae from Omo River"; Rev. Franc. d'Ent., 1939.

92. *Trachys kraatzi*, Kerr.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., Vol. 43, p. 297, 1899.

(Type Locality: Camerum.)

(*T. comitessa*, Kerr.; *T. masoni*, Théry, Synms.)

This species, which seems to be common, is represented by the following: Ngong, May, 1930, Nairobi, July, 1921 (A. F. J. Gedye); Kisumu, April, 1916 (H. J. A. Turner).

93. ***Trachys schoutedeni*, Kerr.**

Rev. Zool. Afric., 11, fasc. 1, 1912, p. 14.

(Type Locality: Congo da Lamba, Congo Belge.)

Kenya Colony: Nairobi (Dr. van Someren, November, 1928) and by Rev. J. W. Hunt, Nairobi, October, 1923). They have been compared with specimens previously compared with the type.

94. ***Trachys circumdatus*, Kerr.**

K. Schewd. Akad. Wiss. Upsala, 1902, p. 29, pl. 1, fig. 8.

(Type Locality: Kibonoto, Kilimanjaro.)

Kenya Colony: Chania Falls, Thika (A. F. J. Gedye, January, 1921).

95. ***Trachys montanus*, Kerr.**

l.c. p. 30, 1902.

(Type Locality: Kibonoto, Kilimanjaro.)

Uganda: Kampala, December, 1920.

Kenya Colony: Kisumu (A. F. J. Gedye, November, 1920). Appears to be a common species.

96. ***Trachys jeanneli*, Kerr.**

Voyage d'Alluaud et Jeannel, 1914, p. 240.

(Type Locality: Tiwi, Ramisi River, Kenya Coast.)

Uganda: Kampala (A. F. J. Gedye, December, 1930). One specimen.

97. ***Trachys denti*, n.sp.** (Plate 17. Fig. 43.)

Length: 2.7 mm. Width at base of pronotum, 1.4 mm.; at shoulders, 1.5 mm.; at posterior third, 1.55 mm. Rather short, squat, widest at posterior third, of a steel-blue colour above; black below.

Head about a third less wide than the base of the pronotum, covered with superficial, umbilicate cicatrices, more distinct along the base; rather deeply excavated in front, longitudinally furrowed, with the internal edges of eyes sharply elevated and with the first antennal joint visible from above. Interocular area wider than long, widest at summit. Epistoma wide and deeply emarginate. Eyes small, projecting slightly, reniform. Antennae not reaching the middle of the pronotum, serrate from the fifth segment, second segment very robust, two following,

sub-equal. Pronotum more than two and a half times wider than long; feebly bisinuate in front, anterior projecting slightly with the angles acute but rounded at the apex; lateral carina feebly arcuate with posterior angles obtuse. Base sinuate at each side with a rounded median lobe. Disc nearly smooth, clothed at each side with some very inconspicuous recumbent hairs, widely furrowed along the base. Scutellum very small, triangular. Elytra wider at shoulders than pronotum at base, with humeral callosities strongly projecting, and overhanging the epipleural carina at base; sides nearly straight and sub-parallel from humeri to posterior third then rapidly narrowing to tips which are conjointly rounded. Epipleural carina entire. Disc bordered at base by a ridge, widely excavated at base, very declivous towards sides and apex, linearly, and very coarsely punctate and clothed with inconspicuous semi-recumbent hairs. Underpart sparsely clothed with whitish hairs. Chin triangular; posternal plate expanded behind, external angle of posterior rounded at apex. Pleural carina entire; first sternite without groove along pleural carina, the next three with a straight groove along the pleural carina, the last sternite surrounded behind by a groove. Palpi and tarsi slightly testaceous, claws black.

Kenya Colony: Gura River, 7,500 ft. (R. E. Dent, August, 1929). One specimen (type).

98. *Trachys gedyei*, n.sp. (Plate 18. Fig. 44.)

Length: 2.75 mm. Width: 1.8 mm. Rather short, arcuately narrowed from shoulders to summit, of a slight aeneous colour, clothed with yellowish, dense woolly pubescence forming spots and fasciae at sides of elytra and towards the apex. Head a little wider than half the width of the base of the pronotum, covered with sparse, small, superficial umbelicate cicatrices, a little depressed, longitudinally furrowed in front; anterior edge of eyes rounded. Interocular area wider than long, widest at summit. Epistoma surmounted by a rough plate ill-defined behind, widely emarginate in front, the emargination flat in the bottom and feebly narrowed forward. Eyes not very large, regularly elliptic, slightly projecting. Antennae very short, reaching just beyond the anterior edge of the pronotum, serrate from the seventh segment. Pronotum one and seven-tenths as wide at base than in front, slightly bi-sinuate in front, with anterior angles slightly projecting. Sides feebly arcuate, with posterior angles feebly acute and projecting backwards slightly. Lateral carina feebly arcuate; base rather deeply bi-sinuate with a rounded median lobe. Disc rather even, feebly depressed towards posterior angles and along the base, irregularly clothed

with rather long woolly hairs, with along the anterior and posterior margins a row of umbilicate depressions. Scutellum very small, triangular. Elytra scarcely wider at shoulders than pronotum, feebly sinuate from shoulders to middle then abruptly narrowed to tips which are conjointly and obtusely rounded. Epipleural carina not distinct except at humeri. Disc convex, rather slanting towards the sides and apex, with humeral callosities rather projecting; feebly excavated at the base; covered with a large superficial obscure puncturation and clothed with woolly hairs forming principally a transverse spot at each side, and two irregular marks behind. Underparts sparsely clothed with greyish hairs, long on the abdomen. Chin triangular. Prosternal process wide, very sparsely and superficially punctate. Prosternal plate expanded behind and furrowed at apex. Internal angle of posterior coxae acute and projecting. Pleural carina entire and rather salient. Sides of sternites without lateral groove, last sternite surrounded behind by a groove, and rounded at apex. Palpi and tarsi bright yellow, fifth segment and claws black. Tarsi short, with fifth segment as long as the four preceding together.

Kenya Colony: Nairobi (A. F. J. Gedye, May, 1936). One specimen (type).

99. ***Trachys nairobiensis***, sp.nov. (Plate 18. Fig. 45.)

Length: 2.7 mm. Width: 1.6 mm. Rather thick, rapidly narrowed from humeri to tips. Aeneous with yellow pubescence forming a pattern on the elytra.

Head very large, equal to two-thirds the breadth of the pronotum at base, feebly depressed in front and longitudinally furrowed and indistinctly sculptured and clothed with woolly hairs. Epistoma emarginate in front, nearly twice as wide as long, surmounted by a rugose plate distinctly separated from the hind part by a rounded depression. Interocular area very large, widest at summit. Eyes small, hardly visible from above. Antennae reaching the middle of the pronotum. Pronotum a little more than two and a half times as wide as long, very feebly bi-sinuate in front, with anterior angles slightly projecting, sides feebly arcuate forward and bluntly curved towards posterior angles. Lateral carina sharp, nearly straight, with posterior angles nearly rectangular, base feebly sinuate with the median lobe rounded and projecting. Disc rather convex, feebly and semi-circularly furrowed behind, very feebly sculptured, and clothed with long woolly yellowish hairs. Scutellum rather large and triangular. Elytra as wide as the pronotum at base, with the humeral callosities projecting, feebly sinuate at sides from shoulders to middle then rapidly narrowing to the

tips which are conjointly rounded. Epipleural carina distinct. Disc rather sloping at sides and toward the apex, feebly sculptured at each side along the base and depressed behind shoulders; covered with a superficial indistinct alveolar punctures and clothed with woolly yellowish hairs forming a transverse and oblique pattern. Underparts sparsely clothed with whitish hairs, longer on the abdomen. Prosternal process convex, moderately narrow. Prosternal plate feebly punctate, expanded behind and around the apex. External angle of posterior coxae sub-acute and only projecting slightly; pleural carina entire and hardly projecting; sides of the sternites without lateral groove but posterior angles obliquely incised at apex, last sternite surrounded behind by a very narrow groove, rounded at apex with a slight raised area at the middle of the edge. Palpi and tarsi brownish.

Kenya Colony: Nairobi (A. F. J. Gedye, August, 1939). One specimen (type).

100. ***Trachys abyssinicus***, Théry.

Ann. Bull. Soc. Ent. Belg., LXVII, 1927, p. 40.

(Type Locality: Abyssinia.)

Kenya Colony: Nairobi (A. F. J. Gedye, August, 1935). Three specimens.

101. ***Trachys ngongensis***, sp.nov. (Plate 18. Fig. 46.)

Length: 3.25 mm. Width: 1.5 mm. Moderately narrowed from shoulders to apex, of a dark aeneous colour, regularly clothed with a silvery white stiff erect pubescence, each hair curved at tip.

Head a little less wide than two-thirds of the base of the pronotum, feebly depressed in front, longitudinally furrowed, and covered with a few distinct rounded depressions. Epistoma very wide, finely irrorated but not forming a distinct plate, deeply depressed in front with the hollow narrowed anteriorly. Antennal cavities surmounted by a transverse pore. Interocular area more than twice as wide at summit than long. Eyes small, sub-reniform, feebly projecting and distinctly visible from above. Antennae hairy, reaching the middle of the pronotum, second segment very thick, third as long as the second, and a little longer than the third. Pronotum two and a half times wider than long, widely sinuate in front, with anterior angles rather projecting; sides feebly arcuate forwards, and straight behind; lateral carina sharp and nearly straight, posterior angles obtuse, base feebly bi-sinuate with median lobe rounded; disc superficially and semi-circularly sculptured towards posterior. Elytra as wide as the pronotum at base, with humeral callosities

projecting, feebly emarginate at each side from shoulders to middle, then moderately and gradually narrowed to tips which are conjointly rounded. Epipleural carina not very distinct. Disc rather sloping at sides and at apex, feebly depressed at each side at base and behind shoulders with superficial alveolar punctures and with the pubescence uniformly disposed and not forming a pattern. Underparts sparsely clothed with whitish short hairs. Chin triangular, prosternum convex, shining; prosternal plate rather large, with parallel sides but rounded behind. Metasternum deeply emarginate in front, strongly convex at middle. Posterior coxae furrowed with their external angle feebly acute. Abdominal process widely rounded; pleural carina fine; sides of the first four sternites without a groove, last sternite rounded at apex and grooved. Palpi and tarsi black.

Kenya Colony: Ngong (A. F. J. Gedye, May, 1936). One female (type).

LIST OF FIGURES.

- Fig. 1. ACMAEODERA KENIENSIS, Sp. nov.
 2. " ARGENTOSA, Sp. nov.
 3. " TURNERI, Sp. nov.
 4. " KAIMOSIANA, Sp. nov.
 5. AGELIA SMYTHI, Sp. nov.
 6. IRIDOTAENIA SOMERENI, Sp. nov.
 7. LAMPETIS MACARTHURI, Sp. nov.
 8. SPHENOPTERA (STROBILODERA) MACARTHURI, Sp. nov.
 9. " (GEDYELLA) 10-COSTATA, Sp. nov.
 10. " MINUTA, Sp. nov.
 11. " OBESA TANAENSIS, Subsp. nov.
 12. " RABAIENSIS, Sp. nov.
 13. " SABAKIENSIS, Sp. nov.
 14. " GEDYEI, Sp. nov.
 15. " CAUDATA, Sp. nov.
 16. " PLUMBIVENTRIS, Sp. nov.
 17. " SOMERENI, Sp. nov.
 18. ANTHAXIA CALLICERA, Gerst.
 19. " MACARTHURI, Sp. nov.
 20. " TURNERI Sp. nov.
 20a. " TURNERI (abdominal segment)
 21. " NAIROBIENSIS, Sp. nov.
 22. " KENIAE, Sp. nov.
 23. " SMARAGDICEPS, Sp. nov.
 24. " CHYULUENSIS, Sp. nov.
 24a. " (heads of 23 and 24)
 25. CHRYSOBOTHRIS GEDYEI, Sp. nov.
 26. " MACARTHURI, Sp. nov.
 27. " GELHARDTIANA, Sp. nov.
 28. ACTENODES GABONICA JOHNSTONI, Subsp. nov.

- 28a. Pronotum of *A. gabonica gabonica* and *gabonica johnstoni*.
29. *DISCODEROPSIS MACARTHURI*, Sp. nov.
30. *XENITA KENIENSIS*, Sp. nov.
31. *CHALCOPHLOCTEIS DIVES MACARTHURI*, Subsp. nov.
32. *CORCEBUS TRICOLOR*, Sp. nov.
33. *MELIBAEUS VIOLACEIPENNIS*, Sp. nov.
34. *KAMOSIA TURNERI*, Sp. nov.
35. *PSEUDAGRILUS HUNTI*, Sp. nov.
36. *AGRILUS SOMERENI*, Sp. nov.
37. " *VINCENTAE*, Sp. nov.
38. " *JINJAENSIS*, Sp. nov.
39. " *GEDYEI*, Sp. nov.
40. *APHANISTICUS GEDYEI*, Sp. nov.
41. " *DIMORPHUS*, Sp. nov.
42. *GALBELLA TURNERI*, Sp. nov.
43. *TRACHYS DENTI*, Sp. nov.
44. " *GEDYEI*, Sp. nov.
45. " *NAIROBIENSIS*, Sp. nov.
46. " *NGONGENSIS*, Sp. nov.
47. *SPHENOPTERA BUXTONI*, Sp. nov.
42. *ANTHAXIA NYASSICA KNIGHTI*, Subsp. nov.

It is regretted that the scale indicating the life size of the beetle in Fig. 32 is incorrect.

PLATE 10.

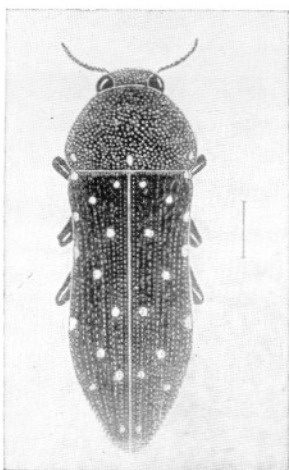


FIG. 1.

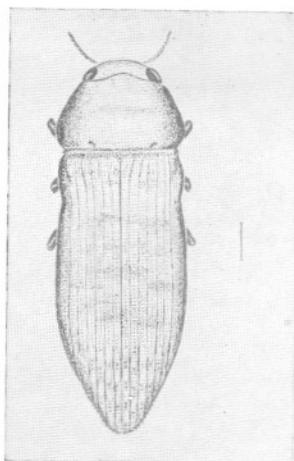


FIG. 2.

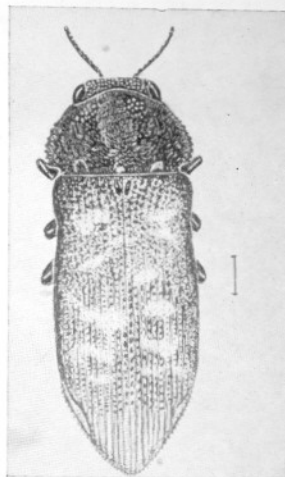


FIG. 3.

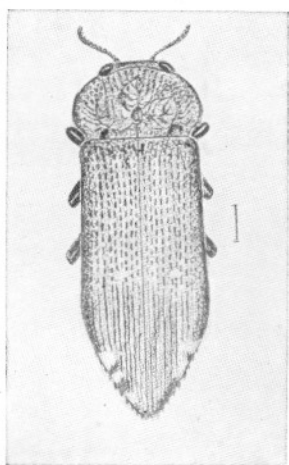


FIG. 4.

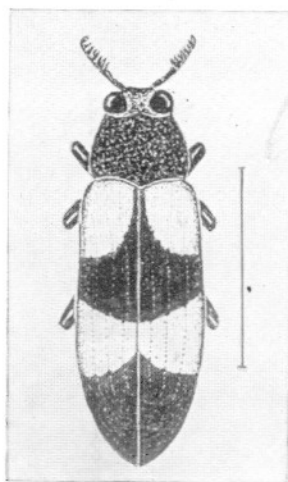


FIG. 5.

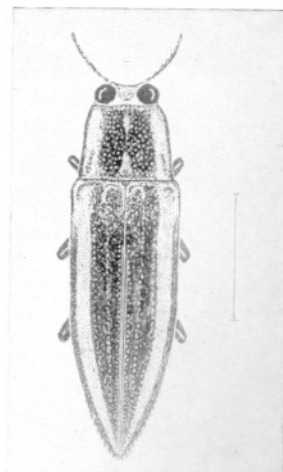


FIG. 6.

PLATE 11.

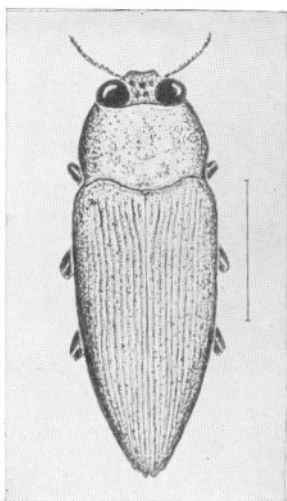


FIG. 7.

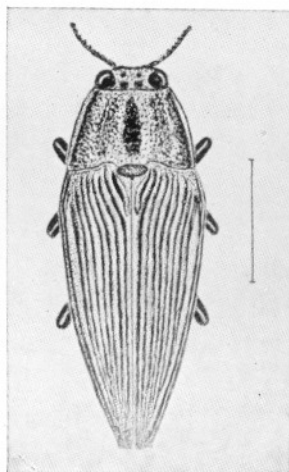


FIG. 8.

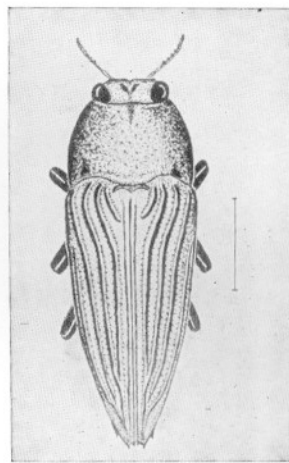


FIG. 9.

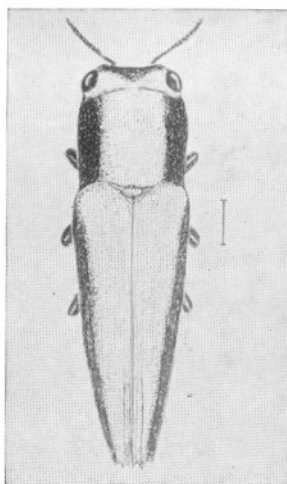


FIG. 10.

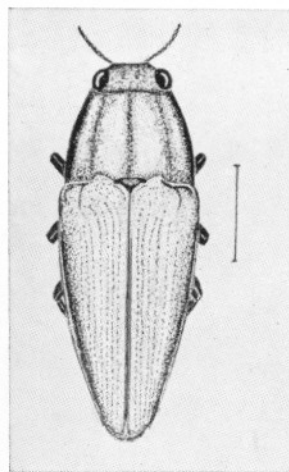


FIG. 11.

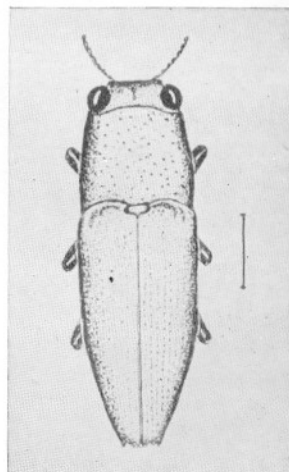


FIG. 12.

PLATE 12.

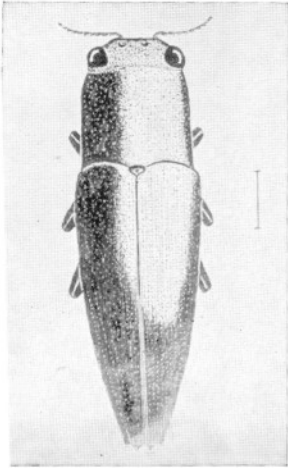


FIG. 13.

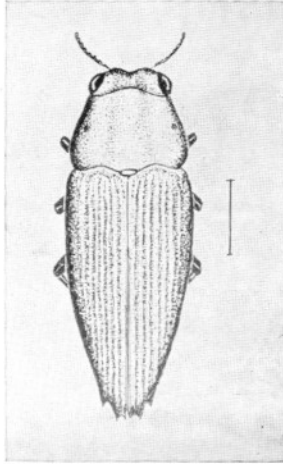


FIG. 14.

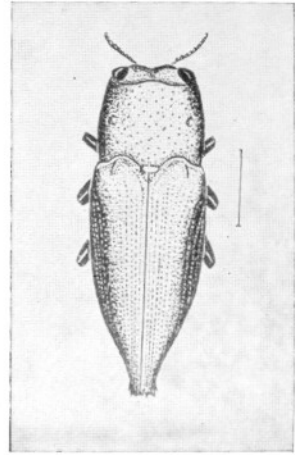


FIG. 15.

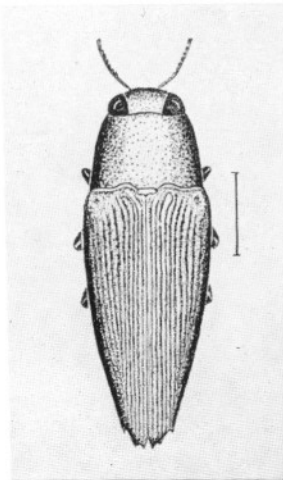


FIG. 16.

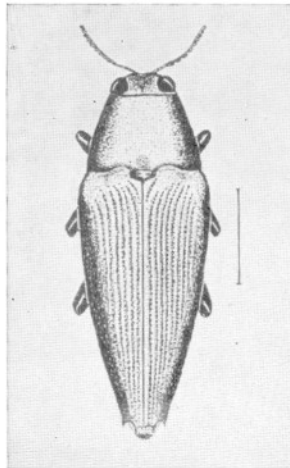


FIG. 17.

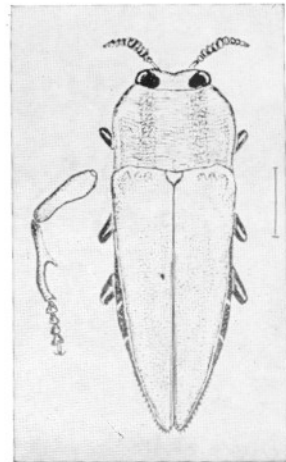


FIG. 18.

PLATE 13.

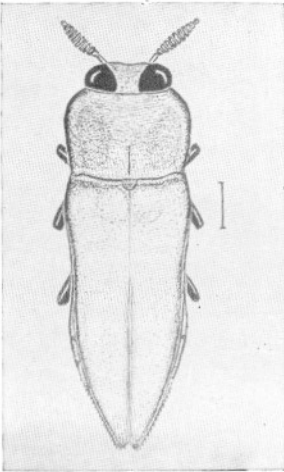


FIG. 19.

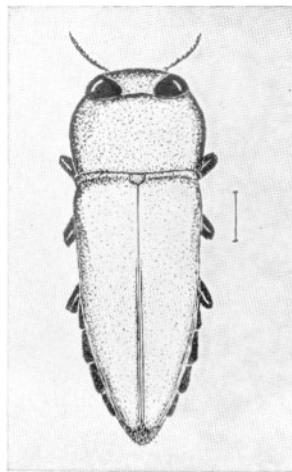


FIG. 20.

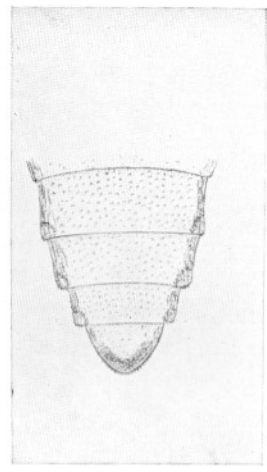


FIG. 20-A.

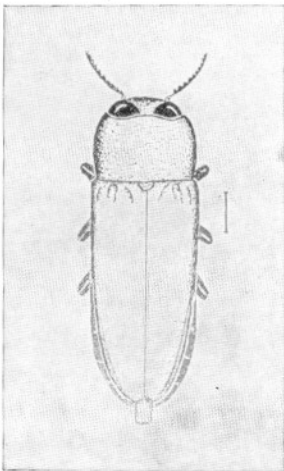


FIG. 21.

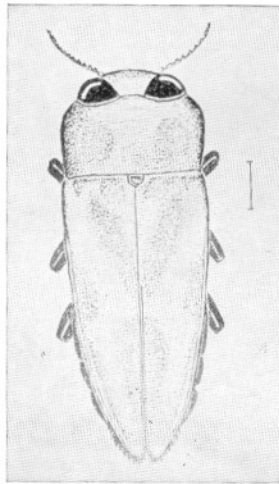


FIG. 22.

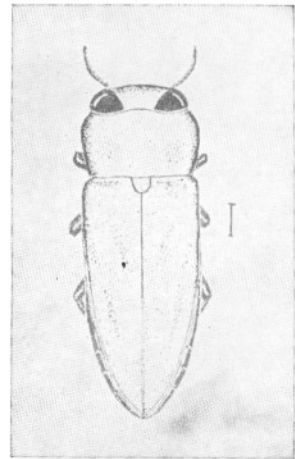


FIG. 23.

PLATE 14.

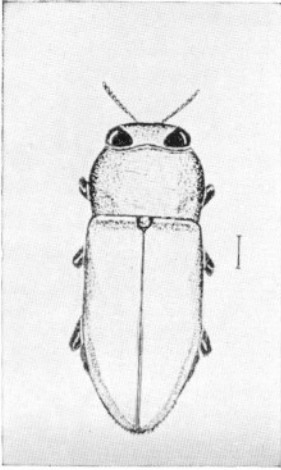


FIG. 24.

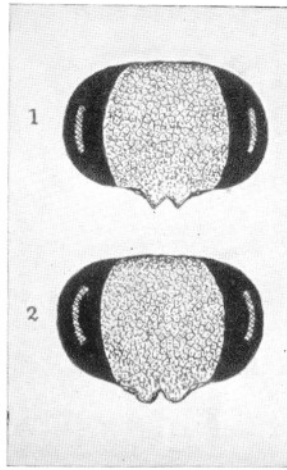


FIG. 24-A.

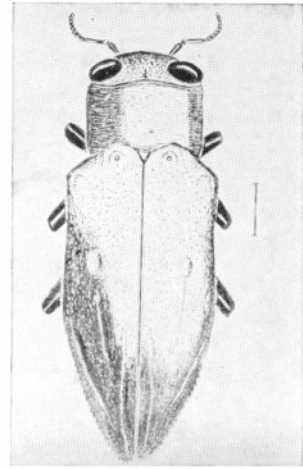


FIG. 25.

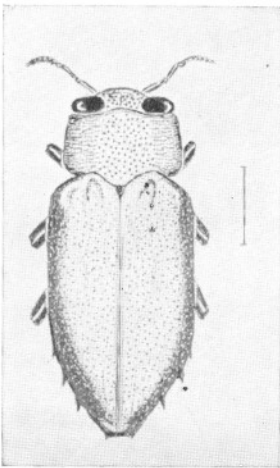


FIG. 26.

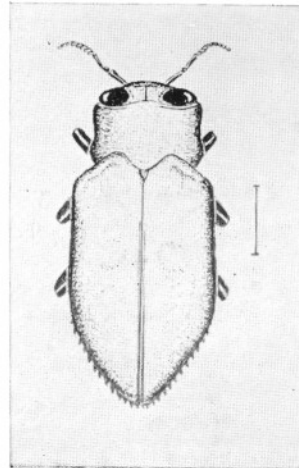


FIG. 27.

PLATE 15.

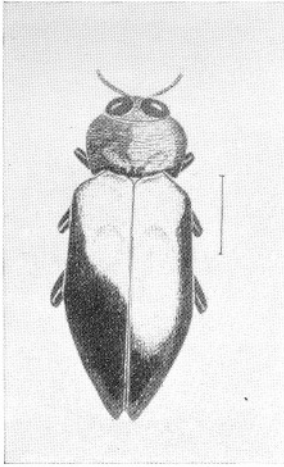


FIG. 28.

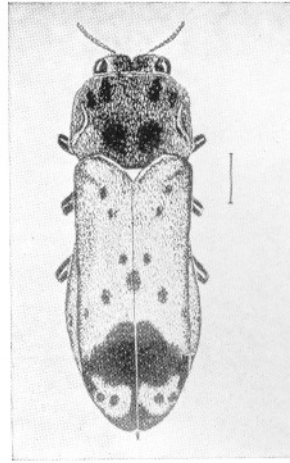


FIG. 29.

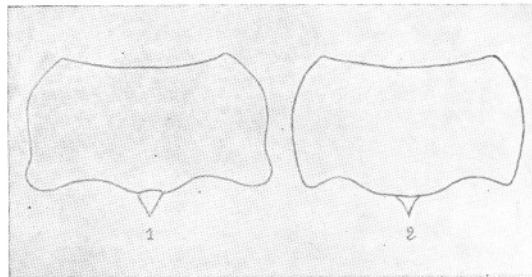


FIG. 28-A.

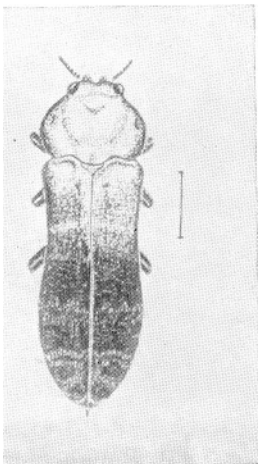


FIG. 30.

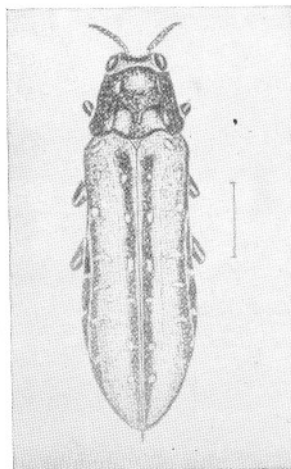


FIG. 31.

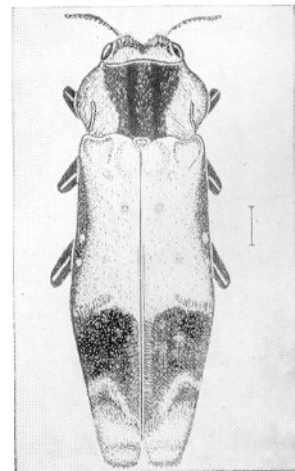


FIG. 32.

PLATE 16

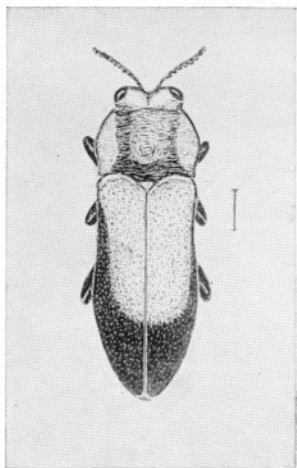


FIG. 33.

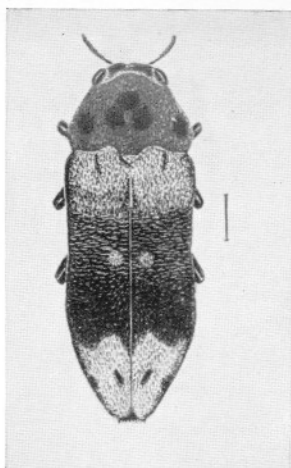


FIG. 34.

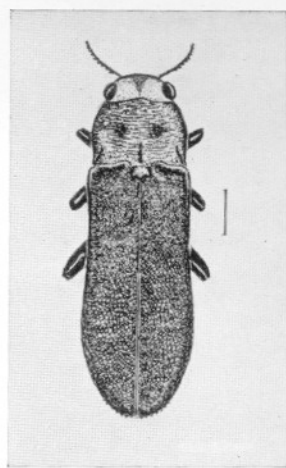


FIG. 35.

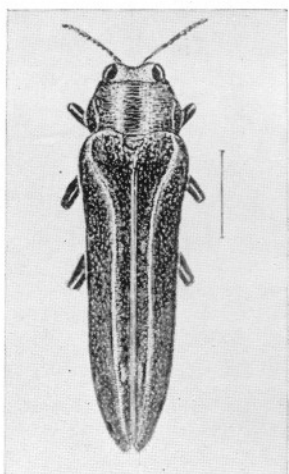


FIG. 36.

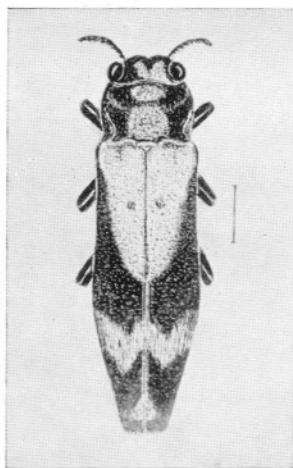


FIG. 37.

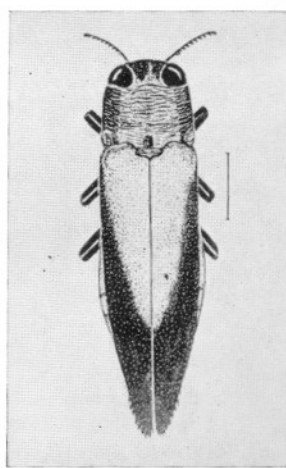


FIG. 38.

PLATE 17.

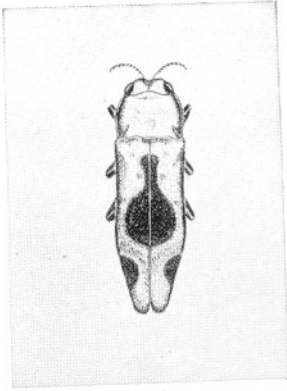


FIG. 39.

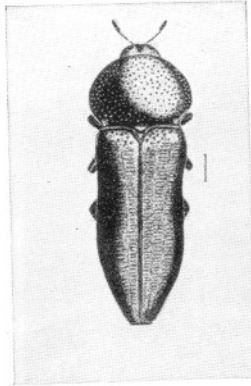


FIG. 40.

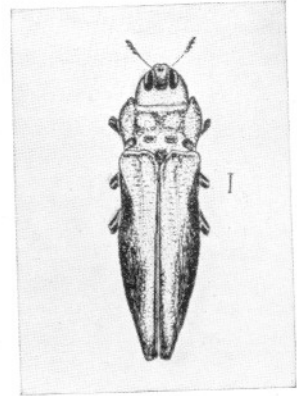


FIG. 41.

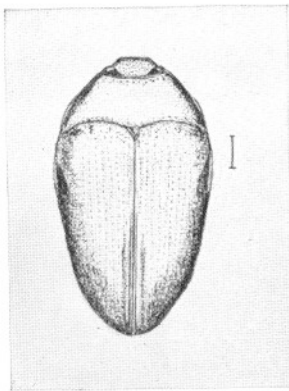


FIG. 42.

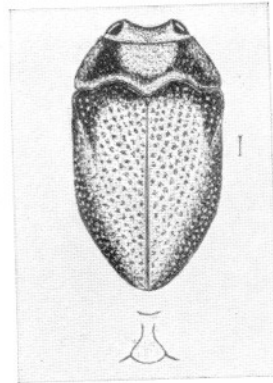


FIG. 43.

PLATE 18.

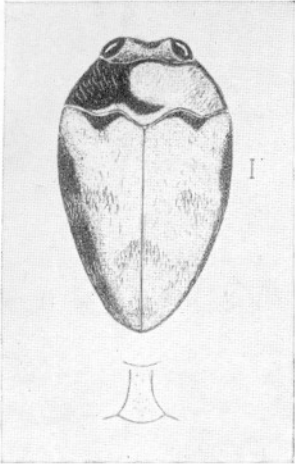


FIG. 44.

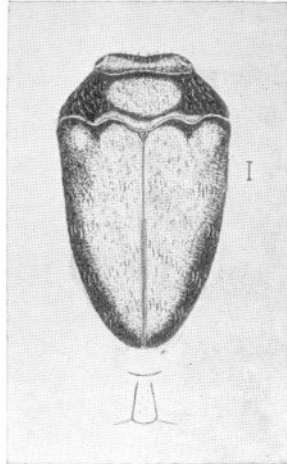


FIG. 45.

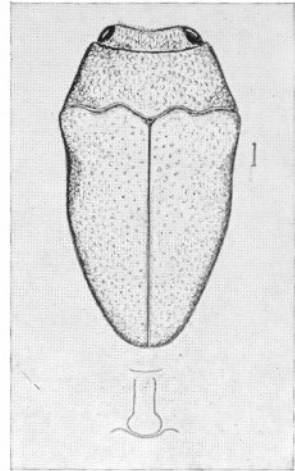


FIG. 46.

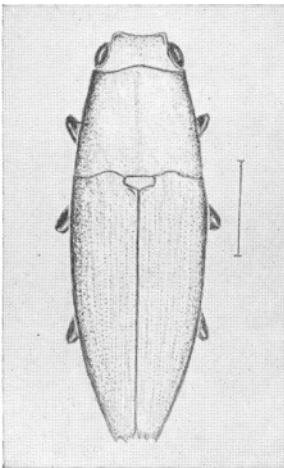


FIG. 47.

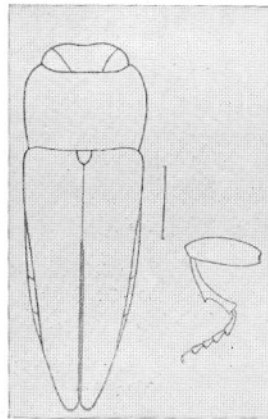


FIG. 48.